

Urias, Gonzalo Bustamante
Vandriel, Eugene Peter
Vanistendal, Theodore Grant
Veal, John Speed
Volz, Vincent Jerome
Vonderohe, Robert Henry
Walker, David R.
Wall, Richard Lee
Wallace, Charles Simpson, Jr.
Waller, James Wilbert
Walstad, John Orville
Walters, Robert Roy
Watson, Thomas Harold
Weed, John Joseph
Weiffle, Paul Leroy, Jr.
Welch, Michael Francis
White, James Frederick
White, Willis Avery
Whitney, Frank Coole
Whittington, Frederick B., Jr.

Wiklinski, Stanley Ezechiel
Wilfert, Eugene Norman
Will, Gene Roger
Williamson, George, Jr.
Wilson, James Stewart, Jr.
Wilson, William Lee
Wingfield, Charles Gilbert
Winter, William C.
Wirkman, Vincent C.
Wisniewsky, Richard Lee
Wolf, Lee Edward
Womble, Robert Wilson
Woodward, Rodney Madison, Jr.
Wynn, Earl Barthe, Jr.
Wynn, Ralph Haines
Yarber, William John
Yatsko, George J.
Yost, Floyd George
Young, Tarry Richard
Zimmerman, Charles William

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named (Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program) graduate for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

VanNess, George K.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps) graduate for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Wells, Dean E.

The following-named (U.S. Air Force Academy) graduates for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Heinle, Dennis R.
Motley, William T.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HANK AARON'S ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 8, 1974

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a baseball record that for many years was considered to be unassailable is about to be broken. I am speaking, of course, of the immortal Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs.

It has been tied already by a man who is probably the most underrated player in the history of major league baseball, Hank Aaron, and by the time my remarks are printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, he may have already set the new mark.

An editorial appearing in the Saturday, April 6, edition of the Washington Post makes some excellent and quite appropriate points with respect to Hank Aaron's career and its impact on not only the baseball scene but on our national life as well. I insert the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

HANK AARON'S ACHIEVEMENT

Hank Aaron's big stick had been smashing baseballs over National League fences for a number of years before many fans began to notice anything awesome, much less count them. And perhaps for good reasons. He hit only 13 home runs in his first season in the majors—1954 with the Milwaukee Braves—27 the next season and down to 26 the next. All those years in the 1950s and 1960s, Aaron was a solid performer, but solidity in the shadows of flashy titans like Willie Mays or Mickey Mantle was not what the public remembered or revered. Aaron's own modesty didn't help. The son of a shipyard boilermaker's helper, Aaron came to the Braves from the sandlots of Mobile, Ala., via bush league stops in Eau Claire, Wisc., and a class A team in Jacksonville. Even the way he broke into the Braves' starting line-up suggests that destiny had other things on its mind; Bobby Thomson (of home run fame himself) broke his ankle in a spring training game and Aaron, a rookie sub, was sent in to replace him. He's been playing since.

Now, of course, having tied Babe Ruth's home run record and standing poised to break it when he next comes to the plate, Aaron is known to his teammates and loyalists as "Hammerin' Hank." His achievement has put him into the hero status, no record

in sports being better known or more Olympian than the immortal Babe's 714. But Aaron has given something else to the national life: an emotional relief from the number of tragedies and absurdities that now dominate the news and much of our consciousness. Here is a person who is authentic, whose acclaim is based on the results of his self-confidence and not self-promotion, who has been faithful to his vocation whether noticed or not. At a time when so many national events cast common citizens into doubts and confusions about what has really happened beneath the surface of the news, a profound reassurance is provided by Hank Aaron. Even aside from the positives, the negatives are impressive: he is not a fake, he is not a blowhard, he is not a fad. He has been at the heart of excellence for 20 years, and only a few people—in any line—manage the consistency of that.

Hank Aaron is in the record books for several batting feats, but the aura of home runs has a splendor of its own. Aaron once said that successful hitting is 90 to 95 per cent concentration and thoughts, so he has to be as heavy a thinker as a slugger. We hope he has another amazing season and goes as far as he can beyond the Ruthian record. Someday another player—on what Little League diamond is he now?—will come along and threaten, perhaps break, the immortal Aaron's homeric feat. If he does, let him remember that Hank Aaron did more than pound baseballs better than anyone else. He performs with honor, dedication and modesty, contributions as important to the national life as his contributions to the record books.

DOT PRELIMINARY REPORT ON
RAIL REORGANIZATION

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, I want to reply to the report of the Secretary of Transportation on Rail Service in the Midwest and Northeast region of the United States pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 93-236, the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973. The report's objective is to provide the initial guidelines for the difficult, but vital task of developing a viable system that meets the rail service needs of our region.

The Secretary's report is a great disappointment. In my judgment, the report speaks only in terms of the status quo. That is, it uses limited criteria and seeks only to preserve financially viable railroads within the existing rail network. It looks only to what exists now without regard to any possible changes or growth in the future. Whatever system emerges from the process which we have begun and are participating in now must be able to accommodate changes which may occur in the future, particularly in regional economic development. The report fails to acknowledge the role of railroads in the development of the areas served by them. The State of Pennsylvania has been, and continues to be, very aggressive in its efforts to sustain its economic development. The rail network in the State is the essential ingredient in this effort.

There are several obvious defects in the Secretary's preliminary report. There is too little recognition of the effects of rates and regulation on the financial viability of railroads. To suggest benefits to be derived from competition between different modes of transportation requires at least an acknowledgment of the disparity in competitive rates and at most a recommendation that changes be made to correct the situation and stimulate such competition.

In analyzing how a nonredundant, streamlined network of rail lines will enhance the financial viability of the railroads, the report should focus to a greater degree on variations of cargo or commodity as a significant factor in the economics of successful rail operations.

Although the report itself acknowledges a weakness as to the data used, it is unfortunate that questions exist regarding the accuracy and timeliness of the data. This problem is all the more significant when one realizes that, in Pennsylvania, the use of 1972 as a data base greatly distorts the value of the recommendations, because 1972 was the year of hurricane Agnes. Agnes, to a major extent, was the latest cause of the problem which we hope to correct by the railroad organization. Pennsylvania will be shortchanged if the 1972 data base for the new rail system does not compen-

sate for the railroad losses caused by Hurricane Agnes, destruction that year.

I recognize that an intent of Congress in enacting the Regional Rail Reorganization Act was to provide a means for States and localities to maintain certain rail lines in the areas they deem important. However, I am concerned over the great weight given this provision in the Secretary's report as the means of supporting essential rail services in a particular area or region. Such a reliance on that means of maintaining rail services requires an analysis of the capacity of the States and local areas to provide non-Federal subsidies. In some areas the magnitude of such an undertaking would completely overwhelm local resources. There will be widespread railroad abandonment in regional areas in Pennsylvania unless greater emphasis is given in the report and the final reorganization plan to providing national resources to sustain regional rail service.

The design of a restructured railroad system in Midwest and Northeastern regions of the Nation requires major consideration of questions of national policy. Inasmuch as a new system in the Midwest and Northeast will have profound implications on the Nation as a whole, national considerations and implications must be evaluated.

It is necessary, it seems to me, that we undertake an assessment of the role of a particular region in the national scheme. That is, what does a particular region provide or contribute to the Nation and what must it receive in order to survive. For example, our recently stated policy of energy self-sufficiency requires that areas of energy resources must be provided more than merely adequate transportation support in order to maximize recovery of these energy resources in an efficient and cost effective manner. In coal producing areas of Pennsylvania such considerations are obvious. While the Congress emphasized such a policy in the act the initial report we are discussing does not satisfactorily respond to it.

Recently, the Senate Agriculture Committee published a report entitled the "Immovable Feast" in which the transportation of food from areas of production to areas of consumption is discussed. The report examines the adequacy of our national transportation system, both truck—including the adequacy of rural roads—and railroads. Its conclusions are disturbing since it suggests that both systems are near collapse. At a time when we are beginning to experience food shortages we should consider and establish more firmly our national policy regarding food distribution and the access of producers to their markets. The movement of food to the marketplace is a fundamental—and elementary—economic principle. Yet I am not confident we are giving it sufficient emphasis. For many areas of the country, a neglect of this basic idea will restrict and hamper our agribusiness. Not only will agricultural regions suffer, but our customers in the urban areas along the Atlantic Seaboard will suffer as well.

As a matter of national policy, any redesign of our rail system must reflect an awareness of our national defense requirements. It is essential that the Na-

tion's rail system be capable of responding to any contingencies. Obviously we cannot risk creating a system which prevents effective, and rapid mobilization. We pray it may never be necessary. But we must not overlook such a requirement.

A major policy question which must be resolved is the principle of competition. As a nation whose economic system has been sustained and developed through free enterprise, it makes little sense to permit a new rail system to come into being which inhibits competition. Our restructured rail system should stimulate competition between similar modes of transportation as well as competition between different similar modes of transportation as well as competition between different modes of transportation. Railroads which compete in a reasonable regulatory and financial environment will prosper. Competition between the railroads and other forms of transportation can benefit both, and can serve the public interest. A more important aspect of this principle of competition is the role of transportation in maintaining economic competition between areas of the country. Railroads are clearly an essential factor in a region's ability to compete in economic development. If we take away a suitable railroad system from an area we are in effect deciding that it will be permitted to compete. The implications of such a policy decision could be devastating. The next step will be decisions relating to supporting that area in other ways. With its viability in question we will face issues relating to unemployment and all the social issues which accompany the decay of a once prosperous area.

We repeatedly hear of the congestion which generally plagues the eastern area of this country, and we are constantly dealing with ways of relieving this overcrowding. As a national policy consideration, I question the wisdom of not recognizing how our rail system can assist in the sound and workable development of an economic decentralization, moving jobs and people from the crowded urban areas into the developing non-farm rural areas. There are social policies involved here which must be dealt with. The national policy issues in the restructuring of our rail system require a far broader view than merely designing an economically viable rail system.

In the nonurban areas of Pennsylvania we have with few exceptions an inadequate network of highways capable of supporting greater economic activity. Our roads, though generally good, cannot sustain a significant increase in our dependence on trucks to be the prime mover—in some areas the exclusive mover—of goods and commodities. A policy in that direction will demand an increased allocation of our resources to highway construction and maintenance, more equipment for the industry and excessive use of our petroleum energy resources. Such a tradeoff ought to be examined very carefully. We already have many unmet highway needs in Pennsylvania. To impose an even greater dependence on that mode of travel will create an intolerable situation.

The State of Pennsylvania, not unlike

other States, in the Midwestern and Northeastern regions of the country, is a perfect illustration of the absolute requirement for attention to broader considerations. The factors I have mentioned are all in evidence here and I urge that they be examined with far more sensitivity and sophistication than has been shown in this report.

Appropriate structuring of our rail system can create the catalyst for economic development and assure a region's viability. A defective redesign of the current rail system may leave no alternative but economic collapse. Our region cannot be left with such an alternative. The ability to compete is the vital lifeblood of this area.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL WORK TRAINING

HON. JOHN B. BREAU

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BREAU. Mr. Speaker, one of the major sources of information and guidance to which Congress must look when considering legislation is the opinion of experts in the particular field under consideration.

With this in mind, I wish to share with my colleagues in Congress the views of the faculty of the School of Social Welfare, headed by Dean Bernard J. Wiest, of Louisiana State University on the need for continued Federal support for human resource services and social work training.

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES AND SOCIAL WORK TRAINING—THE CASE FOR CONTINUED FEDERAL SUPPORT

I. THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL

For a number of years, the Federal government has recognized the need to provide a base of support for the training of social workers. This year, however, the President's budget proposes drastic reductions in this support. These cuts are both unexpected and abrupt and can only result in confusion and uncertainty among students and faculty, and, in the long run, serious harm to people and to the nation.

II. THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

Most people growing up, going to school, working, marrying, raising families and growing old—at some point in their lives—find they need some form of help. They become ill, encounter financial difficulties, or develop family or other personal problems. The need for medical, counseling, rehabilitation and other services is not restricted to persons with little or low incomes.

But, programs need staff to plan, administer and provide services. And the people who do this need to be trained. Without enough trained people, neither existing social services nor future innovations and improvements can be effective or economic. Social work education is the basic source of those people.

Social work staff today requires much knowledge and a great variety of skills to deal with many problems of increasing complexity. Graduate schools of social work and undergraduate programs in social welfare have demonstrated their capacity to adapt to the changing times. By providing training geared to today's problems, they are contributing, together with other professions, to the national objectives of reducing the eco-

conomic and human costs of a host of social problems, such as drug abuse, alcoholism, discrimination, and poverty. More and more, social workers are integral parts of the professional teams which are attempting to deal with juvenile delinquency, crime, and rehabilitation. Social work is a key element in caring for the disabled, the young and the aged and in programs dealing with family breakdown. The increase in population, its urban concentration, the rise and intensification of social problems, all indicate the need for more people with even better training in the helping professions.

III. HUMAN NEEDS AND SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER

Social services are concerned with the entire spectrum of human needs as experienced both by individuals or families and by communities. Sometimes in collaboration with other professions, sometimes carrying primary responsibility, the social services are directed toward rehabilitation and care of vulnerable population groups, toward prevention or reduction of social problems and toward change and improvement in dysfunctional systems.

Social workers are involved both in the direct delivery of social services and in the planning, administration and coordination of these services. Programs in graduate schools of social work have sharply increased their emphasis upon preparation for administration, supervision, and other leadership roles. The level of education, however, does not necessarily determine the nature of a social worker's job assignment. Direct services can be provided by a technician without an academic degree or by a social worker with a baccalaureate or a master's degree. The latter is, of course, likely to be doing the diagnosing of the problems and providing highly specialized service in complex situations.

Social work education, on all levels, prepares practitioners who can function in a wide variety of settings. Though the examples cited refer to particular programs, social work training is geared to provide social workers with the basic skills necessary to provide the help needed.

Physical illness: social workers, working together with other health personnel participate in developing national and regional policies and programs for the physically ill; administer and plan programs designed to cope with the immediate and long-term problems of the physically ill; help the patient or his family make the kind of plans and obtain the necessary resources to manage while he is hospitalized; help with plans for discharge including specific arrangements for after-care or long-term living arrangements in sheltered settings; supervise direct service personnel in after-care institutions.

Children: social workers plan and administer institutional and community-based programs to cope with immediate and long-term needs of children; design and program a range of services to provide equalization opportunities for disadvantaged children, including pre-natal and post-natal services for their mothers; participate in the development of national and regional policies and programs for children; supervise caretakers in institutions for delinquent and neglected children; provide foster home placements and supervision services; undertake investigations of child abuse and recommendation to courts concerning removing of abused children; work for rehabilitation of families in order to protect children from serious and irreparable damage; supervise and train a variety of child care personnel.

Mental: illness in addition to the roles described above for the physically ill, social workers head or serve as key staff members for community mental health centers; carry responsibility for working with family members so that they may aid in, or at least

not interfere with, treatment efforts; locate and supervise foster homes for patients who are able to live in the community; train and supervise caretaker personnel; develop alternate facilities for the long-term care of those not ready for independent life.

Aged: social workers participate in the development of national, regional and local policies and programs for the aged; assist the aged person or his relatives in defining the problem for which help is needed and in locating or developing suitable resources; recruit, train and supervise personnel to work with the aged, both in the community and in institutions; plan and administer a variety of different programs, both in the community and institutions, to cope with the varied problems of older people who no longer are able to care for themselves.

While the specifics of what the social workers do in relation to any given population group may differ, their responsibilities and tasks follow, in general terms, the examples cited.

The majority of social workers with graduate education are employed in planning and policy development, administration and supervision, teaching and research. It has always been the typical employment found among master's degree holders within a period of three to five years after receiving the degree. Increasingly, however, students, are entering such positions immediately upon receiving their master's degree.

Direct services are provided by social workers from all levels of educational preparation. Broadly speaking, their efforts may be classified along several dimensions. In terms of goal, social workers provide services which are designed (1) to effect a reasonably satisfactory adjustment of the person in the community, thus minimizing the cost and trauma of institutionalization, (2) to rehabilitate the person so that he can lead an independent and productive life, or (3) to provide long-term care in as humane and effective a way as possible for those who cannot be expected to function on a more autonomous level. In terms of target, the efforts of social workers are generally directed at the victim or clients, but frequently their work is primarily with others, such as members of the family, employers, or potential employers, school, police, etc.

Different kinds of preparation and education are needed for workers at different levels of work. For many of the problem areas in which social workers are active, a degree of expertise is needed that requires intensive study and the development of a high degree of skill. Though social workers with a minimum of education or with only agency training can successfully function at an appropriate level of service, all fields require some personnel with a high degree of expertise to plan and administer services. There is a particular and continuing need for social work personnel at the middle management level.

IV. SOCIAL WORK AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

One of the most critical issues facing governments in 1974 is the ever growing welfare cost. Many people regard "welfare" or "relief rolls" as synonymous with social work. There is a distinction between provision of social services and provision of income maintenance. No amount of professional service—social work, medical, nursing, or education—can provide the dollars needed to pay rent or buy food or have prescriptions filled or buy the shoes needed for a child to go to school. The necessity of meeting basic economic needs must be distinguished from those needs that require additional care and service and use of a variety of resources to help people who can, to become self-maintaining. It must also be recognized that many of the aged, some of the ill, and all of the children (until they grow to adulthood) on public assistance cannot become self-sufficient.

V. SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION PRODUCES NEEDED PERSONNEL

Qualified social work personnel required to plan, administer and provide social services are prepared through various educational programs. The social work education system in the United States consists of: 70 graduate schools of social work in major universities which grant 5,000 master's degrees and about 90 doctoral degrees each year; over 200 undergraduate baccalaureate programs in social welfare with over 7,000 graduates; close to 100 two-year community college programs offering associate degrees which prepare community and social service technicians; and hundreds of continuing education programs conducted by educational institutions and agencies which reach thousands of social workers each year.

There is general agreement in social work and in most other professions that there is need for training programs to prepare professional, paraprofessional and technical personnel. The challenge is to identify and distinguish tasks so that manpower with different levels of education will be effectively used. Social work education has played an active leadership role in this effort. In the past few years, social work education has developed new programs at the baccalaureate and associate degree levels in addition to existing master's and doctoral degree programs.

Innovative curriculum developed to deal with contemporary problems

During the past decade social work training has been making a major shift in the focus and content of its curriculum. Changes were made to respond to new and persistent problems, to the needs of specific population groups and to the shifts that were occurring or were being planned in the organization of services. Schools developed new courses related to certain population or problem groups, the aged, the mentally retarded, the juvenile and adult offender, the physically handicapped. Major changes in social work education also occurred with changes in the organization of services, e.g., the emphasis upon community mental health programs, service to residents in public housing projects, multi-service centers in local neighborhoods, and "grass-roots" community groups. These changes reflected a growing concern for inner city populations, the rural and urban poor, and the major ethnic minorities.

In the past few years there has been a major shift in social work education toward the preparation of generalists as well as planners and administrators. The generalist social worker is equipped to deal with a variety of tasks at the neighborhood and community level. The proportion of graduate students training for administrative and organizing tasks has also increased. Undergraduate programs have begun to prepare their graduates for beginning practice in a variety of settings instead of only serving as aides in specific fields. The preparation of technicians at the community college level is a recent development but already growing rapidly.

People trained in social work are employed by public and voluntary agencies to provide needed social services. About 90 percent of master's degree graduates enter full-time employment, the majority in public agencies and mostly in child welfare and mental health. About two-thirds of the baccalaureate degree social work graduates enter employment mostly in the public social services in their local area. Over 10 percent go on directly to graduate education. It is rare for social workers to leave human services. Women do leave employment for marriage and motherhood but large numbers later return to full-time work.

Social work training offers special opportunities for minority groups

The proportion of minority groups is greater in graduate social work education

than in any other discipline or professional education program. Social work education has been in the forefront of efforts to open opportunities for minority groups. In the 1973-74 academic year over 25 percent of master's degree students and 10 percent of doctoral students in graduate schools of social work were from the following five major ethnic minorities: American Indians, Asian Americans, Chicanos (Mexican Americans), Blacks and Puerto Ricans. Also about 20 percent of all faculty in graduate schools of social work are non-white. The social work curriculum, at all levels, is being enriched to help all students to learn more about the life styles, strengths and problems of minority groups and to be able to work more effectively with them.

VI. THE COST OF REDUCING FEDERAL SUPPORT

Continued Federal support for social work education is necessary:

The proposed cuts will cause serious and irretrievable damage. Many graduate schools and undergraduate programs will be forced to reduce radically or to discontinue their educational efforts.

During the past decade the capacity of the social work education system expanded rapidly and decisively at the request of the federal government to meet urgent human needs. Cutting support now will undermine our nation's capability to meet its social goals.

Currently, more than 50 percent of all graduate students in social work receive stipends funded directly or indirectly by the federal government; in awarding these stipends, emphasis is given to the students coming from low socio-economic, disadvantaged and minority groups. Cutting support now will hurt these groups, especially since neither they nor universities they attend have access to alternate support sources.

It has taken the better part of a decade, with the help of federal funds, to build up the kind of quality faculties found in graduate and undergraduate social work programs today. Cutting support now will reduce the schools' ability to maintain quality education and develop innovative educational programs. The consequences will be felt in fewer students less adequately prepared to face the tasks of the future.

Since the alternate support sources for social work education from local and state government and individual or corporate giving are not available, the consequences of reducing federal support will be disastrous. The cost incurred by providing fewer trained social workers will surely be far greater than any economies achieved through the proposed reduction:

—Needs are met best with least expense when they are identified early; unmet and unserved "little" problems soon develop into more expensive "big" problems. Trained social workers, educated at various levels, are needed to identify problems, develop strategies and deliver the intervention services necessary to counteract these problems or reduce their impact.

—Unless those who man direct service positions receive training and on-going supervision, costly mistakes resulting in more expensive service will be made. A reduction in the number of social work students now, predictably will make available fewer, not more trainers and supervisors for the public service in the next decade.

The reduction of federal support for social work education will hinder, not help, the development of new and more effective social service delivery systems necessary to help children, adults, and families to become self-sufficient, healthy, and productive citizens.

THE BEST POLICY

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, in these frenetic times a Detroit woman has demonstrated anew that the proverbial saying, "Honesty is the best policy," has not gone out of style.

I ask that an article from the Detroit News of March 27, 1974, concerning Mrs. Shirley Keirnan and a \$1,250 diamond ring she mistakenly received in the mails—and which she promptly returned—be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HER HONESTY IS REWARDED FOR RETURNING
\$1,250 RING

(By Robert Ankeny)

A Detroit woman who "always believed you have to do the right thing when someone makes a mistake" turned in a diamond ring worth \$1,250 that she received by mistake.

Mrs. Shirley Keirnan's honesty paid off with a reward of a \$150 star sapphire ring and the somewhat embarrassed thanks of a Toledo jewelry store that almost "gave away" the diamond ring through a mailing error.

Mrs. Keirnan, who assists her father, Sam Solomon, at the cigar and lunch counter in the Federal Building in downtown Detroit, said she is "just thrilled with the gift."

Don Wright Jr., manager of Max Davis Jewelers in the Southwick Mall in Maumee, Ohio, near Toledo, said he was naturally "really happy" over the happy ending to "a weird set of circumstances."

In late February when Mrs. Keirnan was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Francis Lavoie, she made a shopping trip to the Southwick Mall.

"We stopped at Max Davis Jewelers and I bought a zodiac medallion and chain for my son, Gregg," she said.

"When we got home, Gregg said it was the wrong sign, so we wrote to the jewelry store and after a couple of nice letters of apology, they said they would exchange the medallion and send us the right one."

When the package with the right medallion arrived March 11, it had a special surprise with it—an emerald cut diamond with six small stones around it set in white gold.

"Before we got the package, a lady at the store called to say that a diamond ring might have been included by mistake."

"And when the package arrived, there it was. I tried it on and it was beautiful," said Mrs. Keirnan, a former model.

"We packaged it up and sent it back, and someone from the store called again to thank us. They said it was worth \$1,250 and that they'd be sending me a gift."

"I guess it was tempting to just keep the ring, but I've always believed that you have to do the right thing when someone has made a mistake."

She received her reward Monday.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked, proudly displaying a man-made star sapphire graced with two diamond chips in a heart-shaped setting.

Store manager Wright gratefully acknowledged that "it sure was a wild coincidence" the ring fell into Mrs. Keirnan's package.

"Luckily, it went to her and not someone else."

"If there were more people like that around, we wouldn't have some of the problems we have today."

COUNTDOWN ON CONTROLS

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, my remarks today in support of Congressman STEELMAN's "Countdown on Controls" are especially timely. As Members know, the action last week by the Banking and Currency Committee in tabling all wage/price control legislation has pretty much assured the demise of the economic stabilization program on April 30.

Although the committee expressed its concern over the continued rise in the cost of living, I believe that the overwhelming consensus of opinion was that controls have not worked during the past year and should best be permitted to expire. A similar action, with similar sentiments, by our Senate counterparts 2 weeks ago confirms that Congress as a whole has little taste for continued controls.

Several members of the committee commented on the unusual situation which found both labor and business on the same side of this issue. It is not unusual, because the interests served by both have been hurt by controls, and neither one will mourn the passing of the authority. Other members of the committee lamented the fact the consumer was the one who really gets left out of this equation, and is the only group not represented. I do not think the consumer has been benefited by controls which were counterproductive, shrunk supplies, and forced up prices. Consumers may not have had an active part in wooing the anticontrol votes, but their interests were not ignored on the committee.

Several of my colleagues urged some kind of continuation of controls on a standby basis. Dr. Dunlop, who did a fine job under trying conditions as Director of the COLC, struggled mightily at the last moment to retrieve this kind of authority, or at least a monitoring function. Such a proposal would leave the COLC with less authority than is necessary to justify its continued existence and continued cost.

We do need to improve upon our "watchdog" capabilities. But with existing authorities within the Departments of Labor and Commerce, this could be done easily through Executive action. Consideration of ways to improve our economic statistics collection and monitoring functions has already begun, and I think that activities in this area should be speeded up.

If anyone should be improving its "watchdog" activities on the economy, it should be the Banking and Joint Economic Committees of the Congress. Too often, we have gladly relinquished to the Executive oversight responsibilities along with the enforcement duties. Either we could not cope with this area of domestic policy or we did not care to. I think the need to improve Congress' record on the economy is one of our major challenges.

We could start by gaining a tighter grip on our own purse strings. If the new budget legislation works as we hope it will, we might begin to win this battle. In addition, we can pass legislation to continue the Commission on Productivity, which in the absence of the COLC would be a strong advocate for one of the real cures for inflation, greater productivity. There are other new ideas which deal with productivity, such as the employee stock ownership trusts which encourage workers to acquire ownership in their companies, and thereby provide incentives to greater productivity.

So, Congress need not mourn the passing of a control program that turned ineffective and counterproductive. Instead it ought to improve its own record on the economy, and the first priority should be to gain control of our own budgeting and appropriating procedures. That is an area in which Congress can do some real inflation-fighting.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the Kingdom Daily News, a distinguished newspaper in my congressional district, has recently run an article on the continuing question of impeachment, and I believe my colleagues will find it of interest. The article follows:

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

EDITOR,
Kingdom Daily News,
Fulton, Mo.

DEAR SIR: In your editorial of February 20, 1974 you state that the AFL-CIO "bought and paid for the majority of members of the House Judiciary Committee" through campaign contributions and will, you imply, demand a return on their investment through a vote of impeachment.

We do not deny labor's contributions to various members of the House Judiciary Committee; contributions made long before the question of impeachment was raised. We have always endorsed and supported candidates whose past records show a concern for working people.

But to be fair—to put the question in its proper perspective, I urge you to examine the 1972 campaign contribution records of all 37 members of the committee.

Approximately \$310,000 in contributions were made by Republican-conservative-business groups to the 17 Republican members of the committee. Another \$100,000-plus in contributions was made by these same sources to nine Republican opponents of committee Democrats.

A breakdown of the contributions of Republican members of the committee shows:

\$135,085 from business committees or individual donors of \$500 or more whose business affiliations can be identified;

\$49,700 from national or state committees of the American Medical Association or the American Dental Association;

\$125,264 from various Republican and conservative committees, many of which are known to have received business-connected contributions.

These committees included: National Republican Congressional Committee; Republican Booster Club; The Conservative Victory

Fund of the American Conservative Union; Republicans 12 Committee; United Congressional Appeal; National Republican Heritage GPS Council; Young Americans Campaign Committee; and the Congressional Victory Committee.

A breakdown of the Republican-conservative-business contributions to nine Republican candidates who lost to Democratic members of the committee showed:

\$49,651 from business committees or individual donors of \$500 or more whose business affiliations can be identified;

\$14,101 from national or state committees of the American Medical Association or the American Dental Association;

\$39,914 from various Republican and conservative committees, many of which are known to have received business-connected contributions.

The question of impeachment of the President will not be decided on the basis of campaign contributions. It will be decided on the basis of evidence. We believe the evidence clearly shows that Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, has committed impeachable offenses.

There is nothing sinister or corrupt about the labor movement's political activities. Under federal law, unions are prohibited from donating dues money to candidates. However, numerous court decisions have affirmed the right of unions to establish separate and voluntary funds to which union members could contribute and from which legal campaign contributions can be made to candidates for federal office. Contributions made by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education are reported to the appropriate governmental bodies.

I wish to emphasize, though, that the AFL-CIO would like nothing better than to get out of the business of making campaign contributions. We believe that campaign contributions are inherently evil. We do not like to make campaign contributions; it is an activity forced upon us.

Thus, we urge the Kingdom Daily News to join us and many other groups in America in calling for a total ban on private contributions to political campaigns. Public financing of federal elections would help prevent future Watergates.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT J. ZACK,
Director, Department of Public Relations,
AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.

VA ADMINISTRATOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs Administration, held a press conference recently to provide information on the Domestic Committee on Veterans Services and other matters.

Because of its importance and timeliness, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the transcript of the press conference at the White House be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESS CONFERENCE OF DONALD E. JOHNSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS—THE
BRIEFING ROOM

Mr. CARLSON. As you know, the President addressed the Nation on radio last Sunday

on the subject of veterans. At that time, he announced that he was establishing the Domestic Council Committee on Veterans Services, to be chaired by Don Johnson, the Administrator of the VA.

Other members of this committee are the Secretaries of DoD, HEW, Labor, and the Directors of OMB and ACTION. The Domestic Council Committee on Veterans Services held its first meeting this morning at 10:30 and the President attended the first part of that meeting. Here to bring you up to date on that meeting is Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you very much, John.

As Mr. Carlson has indicated to you, we did meet this morning for about 45 minutes, with the President meeting with us the first 20 minutes. He again restated and reiterated his strong support for the veterans of America and instructed us to carry forward the objectives which he laid down in that message of last Sunday.

We are moving very rapidly on all fronts—that is the crack management team between OMB and VA—to take a look across the board at all services provided veterans.

The President instructed Secretary Brennan to give him a report very soon on what more possibly could be done, in spite of the excellent record on the matter of unemployment, among Vietnam veterans in particular, and instructed me, of course, to continue my plans to take a look at the hospitals of the VA across the country.

I will take your questions.

Q. Mr. Johnson, about a year ago, after a previous flap involving the VA, you told CBS the White House had asked you to resign, and you were going to resign at the end of the year. What happened to that resignation?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think you do not recall the facts correctly. I did not tell CBS or anyone else in the media that I had been asked to resign or would resign.

The question was asked of me whether I planned to leave the Government at that time, and my answer was no, I did not.

Q. What is your reaction, Mr. Johnson, to the current call for your resignation?

Mr. JOHNSON. I intend to stay in this position as Administrator. The President has expressed his confidence in me, and I have made the commitment to stay as long as the President desires.

Q. Do you think you are being made a scapegoat, or being whipsawed? What is happening politically to you?

Mr. JOHNSON. I don't believe I am being made a scapegoat. Certainly those that call for my resignation, or criticize the operation of the Veterans Administration, have every right to do so. I have my right, too, for personal opinion, and I think that the record of this Administration has been excellent over the last five years.

The initiatives that have been taken by the President on a score of fronts, as far as veterans affairs, is unparalleled in the history of the VA, and they could be articulated in the matters of compensation and pensions, the national cemetery system, the increased resources of great magnitude in the hospital system, and the like.

Q. Have you identified where you are dropping the ball now? There must be something wrong if you are having a crack management team running around.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let me just illustrate for a moment some of the problems that we encountered. Of course, the most recent flap has been over the timeliness of delivery of educational checks. Last September, we began a new program which was brought about by legislation to pay the veteran in advance of the month that he attended school, rather than at the end of the month. This was a new program, and it required a great deal of programming changes not only in the mechanics that are handled manually, but certainly in our computer systems.

As I have said before, we acknowledged that there were problems being encountered last fall, and up close to Christmastime, with this program. We do acknowledge that there were problems. At the same time, we have stated time and again that the bulk of the checks did arrive on time. Let me just illustrate to you the problems that we encountered.

In the month of March, we issued 1.4 million educational checks. In the month of March we received from veterans going to school 128,000 changes of address, 19,000 additional changes of address that accompanied the Certificate of Attendance at the school, and in excess of 95,000 changes in such things as changes of course, changes of school, and other things that would amend the award.

Now, when you get those kinds of figures and those kinds of changes in the very short time span in which we must operate, even with a sophisticated computer system you can see that problems are created. That is what the crack management team is looking at.

We have now set, in broad concept at least, some changes in the paperwork administration that is necessary under the law, and we will be announcing some time in the future, after we put this plan before the President—which is due within six weeks now, and we will be making that announcement as to how we are going to handle it in the future.

We think we have come up with at least a basic solution and still maintain the requirements that are required in the statute for the participation of the institution, the veteran and the VA.

Q. Can I ask about the whole concept of training programs for veterans? After World War II, the veterans received an educational benefit which allowed them to attend a private college, it covered their tuition, it covered their books, and it gave them a living allowance on which, with some care, they could live.

The veterans of the Vietnam War don't get anywhere near that kind of benefit. Why is it that this Administration does not give the Vietnamese war veterans the same as the World War II veterans?

Mr. JOHNSON. Bob, I think that our memories tend to fade a little bit, and it is going to take a while to give me a chance to answer your question.

I am a recipient of the World War II G.I. bill, so I know a little bit about being on that end of it. We need to understand that for the seriously disabled veteran—that is, under our standards, 30 percent or more—that that individual, be he World War II, Korea or Vietnam, has a total and complete free ride to go to school, no matter where he goes. If he can be admitted to Harvard Law School, or Kansas State University, we will pay his tuition, his fees, his books, giving a living stipend on top of his compensation. There is absolutely no difference between World War II and Vietnam on that score for the seriously disabled veteran.

For the great bulk of those who are recipients, the non-disabled, the historical perspective of educational assistance allowance has been just that. The Congress has said, each time they have passed a bill, that this is to be an educational assistance allowance. It is to help alleviate the readjustments. It has never been intended that the bulk of veterans who are non-disabled are to receive a total ride to go to school.

The fact of the matter is that using constant dollars, the Vietnam veteran today is receiving about \$100 more per school year than did the average veteran of World War II.

Q. But you can't use constant dollars, Mr. Johnson. You have to figure what he can buy with it.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is what I am talking about, is the ability of the purchasing power of the dollar.

Q. Are you trying to tell me a veteran can go to Harvard, if he wants to, that the Government will pay his way to Harvard, as the World War II veteran could do?

Mr. JOHNSON. He could not go to Harvard on what he got in World War II. First of all, the limitation in World War II for tuition was \$500 per school year. Harvard tuition for the school year was in excess of that in World War II.

Q. It was \$600.

Mr. JOHNSON. The living stipend for the bulk of those who attended was about \$75 a month. Today the average tuition cost across the country—and, of course, there has been a major change in the educational plant in these 30 years—is \$430. He is receiving today, the fulltime, single student, \$220 a month.

I submit to you, sir, that using the purchasing power of the dollar, or using constant dollars, that the Vietnam veteran is being treated equally with the World War II.

I also want to point out that the Vietnam bill was first enacted in 1966 under the prior Administration. It called for \$100 a month. In 1967, the Congress raised it to \$130 a month. I was appointed in June of 1969 and the President said to me at the time of the appointment, "Don, I am concerned about the participation of the Vietnam veteran in the G.I. bill. I am appointing today a commission to make studies and to make recommendations."

That commission did meet, and we recommended an increase, and it went to \$175 a month. Subsequently, in 1972, it went to \$220 a month, after a Presidential initiative.

The thing I am saying is that the President has approved a 70 percent increase in the educational assistance allowance since he has been in office, and he has since recommended another increase. I want to say here that that recommendation was made last November, and we yet have no action on the part of the Congress except in the House, where they have passed a bill. We have had nearly a full year, school year, of veterans going to school without the benefit of an increased allowance.

Q. The increase that is proposed in that is 8 percent, which falls rather short of the rate of inflation at this point. Is any consideration being given to increase that to something more realistic?

Mr. JOHNSON. At the time that the President made that recommendation, the 8 percent was the correct figure. We are now awaiting the action of the Congress on the total program, and we will make our statement to them at the proper time.

Yes, Sarah?

Q. Mr. Johnson, aren't you forgetting to tell the people that procedurally this is unfair to the Vietnam-era veteran because in World War II he had his tuition paid and he knew it would be paid? This time, out of the \$220 a month, he has to pay tuition, fees, books, and living expenses. That is a considerable difference.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let's talk about the difference in procedure. The Congress itself is the one that dictated the difference in procedure. In 1950, there was a special study commission of the Congress to investigate the abuses of tuition payments in the World War II program. There were such things as schools charging tuition to those who were on scholarships. There were inflated prices as far as tuition was concerned, and for the Korean bill the Congress decided that all of the stipend should go to the veteran.

I happen to agree with that proposal, and certainly the indication is that most of those who have been associated with veterans affairs on the Hill, namely, the House of Representatives, like Mr. Teague, Mr. Dorn, Mr. Hammerschmidt and others, that they very much are opposed to a tuition payment. They are, however, for increases, and they indicated that in the bill which they have passed.

Q. Mr. Johnson, your man, Mr. Vaughn, head of benefits, has told the House committee, I believe, that he could not afford this \$225 million extra for increasing these payments to veterans. The veterans say they can't live and go to school under the present payment of \$220 a month. Mr. Vaughn says he can't pay the \$220-something million. Will you discuss that?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not aware of any such statement, but let me say that in the 1975 budget, which we have recently testified on before the Congress, there is \$200 million in there for increased benefits for educational assistance allowances.

Q. Mr. Johnson, since the Vietnam veteran is being treated equally with the World War II veteran, and since the President has approved a 70 percent increase since he has been in office, and recommended another increase, and since some of these procedures have been revised, what is all the complaining about and what is all the excitement about then? Why is there this bitching?

Mr. JOHNSON. As I have indicated, there has been some valid complaint about the time limits. Insofar as the adequacy of the bill, I don't think that it has been properly explained to some of those who come to Washington and elsewhere to make protest about the adequacy of the bill, that it was to be what I described a while ago, the assistance allowance.

I want to point out to you that 51½ percent of all the veterans that are eligible for the Vietnam G.I. bill have taken or are taking advantage of it, and that there are 3½ million men and women who have taken advantage of this G.I. bill. I think that they are doing a responsible job of readjusting, and it is illustrated by those figures, and this exceeds the participation of both World War II and Korea.

Q. You have mentioned computer problems, but people run computers. There have been some reports that you have not radically increased staff to handle the Vietnam load since the great bulk of Vietnam veterans began coming home. Can you possibly operate efficiently without serious additions to your manpower rolls?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have increased some of the staffing in the Department of Veterans Benefits, and I want to isolate that because this is where the payments come from. I have just recently authorized 400 more positions to that department. On the other side of the house—and I want to get this in—on the medical side, in order not only to handle the Vietnam load but the increased load of all veterans, that over these five years we have added about 30,000 people to the medical side.

We have shown more growth than any other department, and this has been because the President has made the resources available to us.

Q. But, Mr. Johnson, they have been writing at the House committee that you said you didn't need these employees, these extra employees, and they forced you to take a thousand nurses, and they forced you to take the 490-something recently that you added, and other people in the Veterans Administration say they are having to work 12 and 16 hours a day and they can't stand it, they can't stay on, that you need more help desperately, and the Congress says they have tried to get you to take more help and you won't take them on.

Mr. JOHNSON. Certainly it is part of my responsibility to make some judgments on this, and let me speak to the first matter of the 400 additional positions which I have authorized.

We were not forced into this by the House committee. It was a judgment that we made that we needed them, and we put them on. Now, so far as the thousand nursing personnel—and I want to emphasize that these are not registered nurses; they are nursing personnel—the Congress did add monies to the last budget to put on an additional thousand nursing personnel. The President signed

the appropriation bill and made the proper apportionment to the VA, and we put them on.

This was on top of a rather tremendous increase that we had already had. It was not a matter, in a department of 165,000 people, to make any big noise about it. We took the judgment of the Congress in this matter, and handled it properly.

Q. Do you have any members of the Committee to Re-elect the President on your staff now, and did you have until recently?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, I have had. I believe the number is 13, and I want to be able to correct that if it is wrong, but it is in that neighborhood, over half of whom were secretarial or clerical types.

Currently, I have on my staff one super-grade who is in a position of policy, and he has given me notice that he will depart. The rest of those are either clerical or secretarial types in the lower grades, and there are, I believe, four or five, Sarah, that are left.

Q. Mr. Johnson, were you pleased with, and did you agree with the President's statement in his radio speech the other day that Sarah McClendon deserves a great deal of commendation for calling this problem to the public's attention?

Mr. JOHNSON. She is hiding her face. Yes, I agree, and I hope I am not betraying any confidence, Miss McClendon, but after that press conference, I made a telephone call and she very graciously accepted my invitation to breakfast, and I suppose now I am going to have to invite several others of you, and we had, I think, an hour and 45 minutes or so, during which, incidentally, she taped the whole thing. (Laughter) I have had several pieces of correspondence from her since.

Q. Was the microphone visible?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Q. Mr. Johnson, when a veteran enrolls in college in September, starts attending classes, at what point does he get his first check?

Mr. JOHNSON. If he makes application 30 days before enrollment and asks for advance payment, the check to be there when he matriculates, that is when he will have it. Otherwise, if he waits until the day he goes to school to register, he will have to wait about 45 days. It is a procedure.

First of all, you have to have the application. We have to issue the Certificate of Eligibility to make sure he is, in fact, eligible. The school has to certify to us either enrollment, in the first instance, or attendance in the second instance, so that there is some complexity involved in this process.

Q. What are the vast number of veterans doing? Do they have that check when they start school, or do they have to wait 45 days?

Mr. JOHNSON. Last fall, despite the new program, and rather late announcement about it because of legislation, I believe we issued about 450,000 advance payments, and this would be about 70 percent of those attending institutions of higher learning.

Q. Mr. Johnson, since obviously you have a lot of people matriculating in September, have you given any thought to perhaps taking on additional personnel on a temporary basis then, and sending people out to at least the bigger universities so some of this paperwork can be cut down in time?

Mr. JOHNSON. Certainly this is one of the considerations in the new plan. That detail has not been worked out, but I want to point out that the Office of Education in HEW, under the title of "Cost of Instruction," does make grants to several schools to employ veterans' coordinators, veterans' counselors, or some such title, depending on the school, to do exactly what you have suggested. These are not VA employees, they are not truly employees of HEW, but they are operating under a grant from HEW.

Q. Can I get some clarification on a statement you made earlier? You said, in response

to a question I put to you, that you think the programs haven't been adequately explained to some who come to Washington to protest. Are you implying that this is only a small group of troublemakers or rabble-rousers?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not going to classify them as that.

Q. All right. Aside from the classification, is this only a small group of discontented people?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think they represent a very small minority of Vietnam veterans, as is illustrated by the numbers who have taken advantage of the bill, and certainly by the mail which we receive here in the central office, as well as at several regional offices.

Q. Mr. Johnson, education is one problem the veterans face, but Vietnam-era veteran unemployment has reached staggering heights. Isn't that an indication of a fair amount of callousness for our veterans by the Veterans Administration?

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course, I must disagree with the premise in your question about "staggering heights". The primary and statutory responsibility of employment is with the Department of Labor, but because of the philosophy, not only my own, but the agency, that any problem of the veteran is a problem of ours, we not only have taken an interest in the problem of employment, but have worked closely with the Department of Labor.

I think we need to recognize that, because of the President's effort in winding down the war in Vietnam, that there was in 1970 and 1971 over 1 million men each year put back into civilian life at the same time in which defense contracts were being cut drastically, and there was that temporary loss of jobs.

Recognizing this, the President, in June of 1971, initiated a 6-point program at a time when the unemployment rate among Vietnam veterans was substantially higher than the non-veterans of the same age group. In December of 1972, the program had progressed to the point where the unemployment rate was nearly equal, and since that time the unemployment rate among Vietnam veterans, as compared to non-veterans of that same age group, has been less. Even last month it was three- or four-tenths below the non-veteran in the same age group.

Q. What is the actual figure?

Mr. JOHNSON. 5.3, I believe.

Q. For Vietnam veterans?

Mr. JOHNSON. For the Vietnam veteran, 5.3 percent, but don't hold me to that. We can get it for you very quickly.

K. Sir, now that Secretary Schlesinger has taken off the symbols that go on discharges less than honorable, do you think there will be any improvement in the employment of these thousands of men who got discharges less than honorable?

Mr. JOHNSON. Miss McClendon, I am not fully conversant with this, but I think you are in error about what was done. I think the Secretary has responded to the criticism of having the SPN number on honorable and general discharges, which would illustrate that the man had certain characteristics. That is what is being removed. There is no change other than the regular review process in the character of discharge for the bad conduct, undesirables, and dishonorable.

Here, again, it gives me the opportunity to appeal to the media to put this in perspective. There has been a lot of talk about bad paper out of the Vietnam conflict. In the five fiscal years of '50 to '55, the Korean War, there were about, as I recall, 4.8 million discharges. There were 22,000-plus dishonorable discharges. In the nine fiscal years ending in '73, for the Vietnam conflict, there were 7 million discharges and there were only 3300 dishonorable discharges. It has to be kept in perspective.

Q. How many less-than-honorable?

Mr. JOHNSON. The percentage, Sarah, if you call me I will give it to you. I don't have them with me. The percentage of good discharges—that is, honorable and general—is better for Vietnam than it was for Korea, and slightly less better than World War II.

Q. This means that these men who got less-than-honorable discharges are treated by the Veterans Administration largely as men who cannot get veterans' benefits and, therefore, they can't get jobs and they can't be taken care of, and they come back in society as criminals to live the rest of their lives?

Mr. JOHNSON. The whole matter of benefits historically has been that it is a reward and/or compensation for good service, and I want you to understand, Sarah, that involved in this group are men who have committed murder or rape or larceny, or other felonious acts, as well as some that might, in your opinion, be discharged wrongly, and if they feel that way, there is a process for having a Character of Discharge Review, and I would urge any veteran to do so.

Let me add one other thing: Even though we are prohibited by statute from treating individuals who have a dishonorable discharge or under dishonorable conditions, I have said time and again, and I say it again today, if that veteran, even under those circumstances, will show up at our office, we will help him get into a program where there isn't a statutory prohibition.

Q. What is your view on amnesty for draft dodgers?

Mr. JOHNSON. I concur entirely with the President of the United States. He has made the statement time and again about amnesty, and once again, I think that history would show that there has never been unconditional, blanket amnesty granted in this country, and I want to maintain that posture, and I support the President.

The Press. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

THE ENERGY SHORTAGE

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, all of us have felt the pinch of the energy shortage in recent weeks. The people of the First District of Alabama have had their share of problems, as have citizens throughout the Nation.

But the impact of the shortage has been softened in my part of the country by the outstanding, dedicated work of officials at the Federal Energy Office in Atlanta, Ga. These people have worked long, hard hours to construct under stress a smooth-functioning, responsive public service agency. People like Charley Adams, Harold Taylor, Ken Walker, Charlotte McConnell, Larry Zimmerman, Bob Ewing, and Phil Youngberg have dealt with problems fairly, firmly, and promptly and have exerted untiring energy to assist the people of Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis has tested us, and it will be with us for some time to come. But the work of the Federal Energy Office in Atlanta provides encouragement that the crisis can become a manageable problem. As long as there is no "short-fall" in public service of this type, I believe our country can weather this storm with minimal disruption and hardship.

THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, since being elected to the House of Representatives, a very important part of my duties has been to assist constituents in their dealings with the Federal Government. For the most part, I have received excellent cooperation in my contacts with the various executive agencies and departments.

In particular, I want to single out the Veterans' Administration. I have received a great many letters from former members of our Armed Forces and the responses I have gotten from the VA in their behalf have always been timely and helpful.

It is amazing that an agency that has such a large constituency, 29 million veterans, can administer so many quality programs so well. To quote VA Administrator Don Johnson:

More has been done for America's veterans in these 5 years than ever before in the history of the Veterans Administration.

Many Missouri veterans have expressed their appreciation to me for the many benefits and excellent service they have received from the VA. We in the Congress, through legislation we have passed, share in the accomplishments of the Veterans' Administration.

According to published reports, this administration is now spending more than \$13 billion on veterans' programs—two-thirds again as much as was spent just 4 years ago. The President has twice approved increases in compensation for service disabled veterans, and he asked Congress for further increases less than a month ago. The administration has asked Congress for \$3.2 billion to run the VA medical program in fiscal year 1975. This is more than double the medical expenditures in fiscal year 1969. VA hospitals and clinics are providing higher quality care to more veterans than ever before in history. VA's average employment in the medical program has jumped by 30,000 employees since 1969. The staffing ratio in VA's 171 hospitals has grown from only 121 employees for each 100 patients in 1969 to a requested 158 employees per 100 patients for the new fiscal year. VA has asked Congress for \$276 million for hospital construction in fiscal year 1975. The GI bill educational program has truly become viable under this administration. All told, more than 4.6 million veterans and servicemen have now trained under the GI bill. The 50.9-percent participation rate of Vietnam era veterans now exceeds the 50.4-percent rate for World War II, and the 42-percent rate for Korea. Increases totaling nearly 70 percent in GI bill allowances have been approved by the President. The administration has three times increased the amount of pension paid to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

disabled veterans and survivors. The VA is now calling for the first expansion of the national cemetery system in nearly a quarter of a century. Most fair-minded persons would agree that the record of accomplishment is without parallel.

GENERAL RIDGWAY QUESTIONS DÉTENTE

HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, in what our intelligence community defines as "the New Brezhnev Doctrine," the Soviet Communist Party Chairman has emphasized the following official policy line:

His movement toward improved relations with the West is a tactical policy change designed to permit the Soviet bloc to establish superiority over the West in the next 12 to 15 years.

This statement, given by Chairman Brezhnev to the Soviet Politburo as well as to Eastern Europe Communist Party leaders, has been summarized by Defense and State Department officials after careful study of intelligence reports. This U.S. summary follows:

To the Soviet Union, the policy of accommodation does represent a tactical policy shift. Over the next 15 or so years, the Soviet Union intends to pursue accords with the West and at the same time build up its own economic and military strength.

At the end of this period, in about the middle nineteen-eighties, the strength of the Soviet bloc will have increased to the point at which the Soviet Union, instead of relying on accords, could establish an independent, superior position in its dealings with the West.

In view of this summary, and in view of my own recent statements designed to separate détente fact from euphoria, I call the attention of my colleagues to a most enlightening guest column by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway which appeared in the New York Times of April 4, 1974.

As my colleagues are aware, General Ridgway, now retired, served as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Europe and in the Far East.

Quite obviously, for one of the stature and experience of General Ridgway to question whether détente does, in fact, exist is most significant. I submit the article, herewith, for the consideration of all concerned:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 4, 1974]

DÉTENTE: SOME QUALMS AND HARD QUESTIONS

(By Matthew B. Ridgway)

PITTSBURGH.—"Détente," I believe, poses the potentially gravest danger to our nation of all the problems we face. Whether it is to prove a siren's call to lure us to our destruction, or the first long step toward defusing the terrible threat of nuclear warfare and worldwide holocaust, no man can today predict with any assurance.

But what any reasoning person can clearly perceive is the distinct possibility that treaties can be abrogated or ignored, that

solemn undertakings by the Soviet leadership can be deliberately flouted or repudiated and that an overnight reversion to the hard-line policies of a former Soviet Government can take place.

Against these possibilities this country must have ample safeguards, for we are dealing not with the fate of our own nation, though that may well be what we are doing, but with the fate of a civilization, the fate of the fundamentals on which our nation and the free world have built that civilization through two millennia.

What must be done is to critically and coldly examine and analyze every facet of this problem through the widest practicable public debate and then to make basic decisions and formulate policy guidelines.

Fortunately, it appears that an assessment of where we may be going, for what reasons, and for what guarantees of national benefits, is being made, constructively, by highly qualified individuals, in and out of Government, whose intellectual honesty, integrity, competence and devotion to our country command respect.

There can be no real lessening of tensions, except in an atmosphere of mutual trust. Such trust does not exist. Positive action, not mere words, by the Soviet Government will be required over an extended period to create such trust. For America's part, I fail to see how it can exist in view of the unrelieved evidence of the actions taken and the courses pursued by the Soviet Government over the last fifty years, the frequently expressed fundamental objective of spreading its form and concept of government throughout the world—in short, of its aim of world domination.

Would it be in our national interest to extend long-term credits to the Soviet Union for the development and marketing of Siberian oil and gas reserves in exchange for Soviet promises to let us share them at fair prices years hence; to furnish technology that we have developed and that the Russians lack and eagerly seek; to continue to pare our military strength while the Soviet Union continues to augment its own in the nuclear and conventional fields, as it has been doing for the last five years; to consent to the present disparity in nuclear capabilities brought about by our 1972 agreement on limiting strategic weapons; to agree to a common percentage in the reduction of armed forces in Europe, leaving the Soviet Union in its present position of greater strength—another Soviet proposal?

These are hard questions of immense significance to us and to the free world. They demand hard thinking.

Under the vision of those who established our form of government, mankind's fires of imagination were kindled. They burned with an intense flame and spread over much of the world. They have yet to be extinguished. But now in the continuing erosion of morals and ethics, and in the apathy and muddled thinking of many of our own people today, they have been allowed to burn dangerously low.

We now have before us in our greatest hour for two centuries, an opportunity to show the world whether we are determined to keep those fires burning; whether we shall be found too lacking in integrity, too weak in moral courage, too timid in planning, too irresolute in execution to set before Almighty God and mankind an example of those principles, faithfully adhered to, on which our Founding Fathers staked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor"—whether we will show the world an example of what in our hearts we know is eternally right.

In this Bicentennial era, the choice is ours to make.

CASE FOR A FEDERAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION—NO. 19

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the general manager of the American Public Power Association, Mr. Alex Radin, recently joined a growing number of Government officials in calling for the creation of a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. In a speech before the Washington Journalism Center Conference on the Fuel Shortage, Mr. Radin said that the corporation would increase production, stimulate competition, provide data on actual production costs, provide additional fuel supplies in periods of shortages, and produce revenues for the U.S. Treasury. Mr. Radin's remarks, which appeared in the American Public Power Association's weekly newsletter of March 8, 1974, are another indication of the widespread support for the Federal Oil and Gas Corporation, and I would like to call my colleagues' attention to them:

APPA'S RADIN BACKS PROPOSAL FOR FEDERAL OIL, GAS CORPORATION AT CAPITAL CONFERENCE

Legislation now before Congress, that would establish a Federal corporation for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, has gained new support because of the shortages and sharply rising prices of these fuels. APPA general manager Alex Radin said this week. He spoke at a Washington Journalism Center conference on the fuel shortage.

Noting that the proposal for an agency similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority was originally made in 1969 by Lee C. White as he was completing a term as chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Mr. Radin said the concept is now contained in S. 2506, introduced by Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D., Ill.) and eight colleagues; and in similar bills sponsored in the House by nearly 100 Congressmen. "The proposal also has attracted the support of Ralph Nader, Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, and a number of other prominent figures," he said.

"APPA supports the concept of a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation because oil and gas are used extensively in the generation of electricity. We believe that the establishment of such a corporation would, among other things, increase the supply, act as a competitive lever on price, and bring about more competition in the oil and gas industry."

Citing the "pluralistic ownership" nature of the electric utility industry and the role provided by Federal, local public power and cooperative systems, Mr. Radin said that "active institutional competition" has developed and contributed to steadily decreasing power costs over the years. He noted that publicly owned systems have been the "pace setters" in this regard.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT CITED

"In contrast to this situation in the electric industry," he observed, "the oil and gas industry is characterized by domination of a relatively few companies, and by the virtual absence of public or cooperative ownership." He referred to a report by a House Small Business subcommittee indicating that the major oil companies control approximately 84% of U.S. refining capacity; about 72% of natural gas production and reserves ownership; 30% of domestic coal reserves and more

than 20% of domestic coal production capacity; over 50% of uranium reserves and 25% of uranium milling capacity.

He said that a Federal oil and gas agency would increase production, stimulate competition, assemble data on actual production costs, provide additional fuel supplies in periods of shortages and produce revenues for the U.S. Treasury. In addition, he said, a Federal corporation would be more responsive to environmental concerns and "would put a representative of the U.S. government at the bargaining table with foreign governments, which increasingly are assuming ownership and control over the oil and gas supplies of their respective countries."

Mr. Radin said that the proposed Federal corporation also should be authorized to develop coal, uranium and geothermal resources because major oil companies "are now becoming energy companies, with large shares in coal, uranium, geothermal, oil shale and other energy resources."

"If the oil companies are successful in monopolizing all sources of energy, there will be no competition between the various fuels, and the price of all fuels will tend to rise to the level of the fuel that commands the highest price. Already, we are being told that the goal of the coal companies is to attempt to obtain a price that is equivalent, on a Btu basis, to that of oil. If its scope is expanded, the Federal Oil and Gas Corporation offers one of the few hopes of retaining some semblance of competition between fuels."

APPA's general manager refuted arguments contending that the proposal would lead to nationalization of the oil and gas industry. "In response, I would point to the fact that the Federal government has been involved in the generation of electricity for almost 70 years but it still accounts for only about 12% of the electric power produced in this country. Nationalization would be contrary to the purposes of the proposal and such attempts could be challenged as contrary to the intent of the act."

DR. JACK LOWNDES HONORED BY SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read in the April 4 edition of the Christian Index that a frequent guest in this Chamber, Dr. Jack Lowndes, was recently presented a plaque in honor of his 2 years of service as president of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board.

All of us here know Dr. Lowndes for the many times he has so ably served as visiting chaplain, and my family and I know him personally, having attended the Memorial Baptist Church in Arlington, Va., where he is pastor. To know him is to have confidence in him and in his ministry of assurance.

We in Georgia are especially proud of Dr. Lowndes for he is a native son who grew up in Atlanta. His mother, Mrs. Frank Lowndes, and brother, Mr. Frank Lowndes, Jr., still make their homes in Atlanta and I know his family and friends in Georgia are particularly proud of his outstanding work.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of our col-

leagues join me in expressing our highest congratulations to Dr. Lowndes on his calling and commitment.

COL. C. ROBERT KEMBLE, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE, SPEAKS OUT

HON. HAROLD RUNNELS

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RUNNELS. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit in the RECORD excerpts from a speech given by Col. C. Robert Kemble at the 58th annual meeting of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States on March 4, 1974.

Colonel Kemble is a former soldier, a scholar, an author, and now the president of the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell, N. Mex. I think my colleagues will be interested in some of the comments made by Colonel Kemble concerning the "Role of the Military School in Today's Society."

Colonel Kemble began his comments by indicating that—

We need to dispel certain historical myths and distortions. One persistent legend states that there has been a traditionally American anti-militarism since our founding fathers. Historically, the basic assertion does not hold water. The founding fathers by and large either were officers or aspired to military rank. Washington was not only the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, he also gave considerable time in the service of the British Crown during the French and Indian Wars. Even the more liberal members of the founding fathers had deep admiration for the military service. Jefferson we too often forget founded the United States Military Academy at West Point and once wrote . . . to a friend, William Wirt, to the effect that if Wirt would get elected to Congress he might then have the doors open to some of the other honored professions, such as diplomacy, military service . . . On that occasion, at least, Jefferson saw congressional service as a step to the military.

In truth, there have been in every age strong criticisms of the military, but the picture is far more complex than any simplistic anti-military tradition notions. In short, there are no easy, simple generalizations of the type that are too often espoused by scholars, civil-military analysts, commentators and historians who haven't truly done their homework. There simply is no traditionally American view of the military man. Attitudes and outlooks have fluctuated widely, and continue to do so, depending largely upon the eye of the beholder. . . . One of the critical attitudes towards the military has been based upon socio-economic concerns about power-elites. This viewpoint has concerned itself about wasting government money on the military that ought to be going into needed social and economic reform.

The second major line of criticism has been more pacifist-humanitarian in point of view. It has worried less about inane, shallow military bureaucrats wasting the government's money and more about the authoritarian megalomaniacs who are ruthlessly power mad. There have been supportive views of equal strength in American thought. Again two have been most pronounced. One had tended to view the military men as exemplars of high attributes to whom certain elements of the nation have proudly pointed. A second supportive view has been

more utilitarian in outlook. It has seen the military man as a necessary, useful and proficient man of service. That argument has presumed that wars, like crime, are nearly inevitable and that the science of war must be preserved in the United States.

What does all this tell us about where we are today? In general it suggests that what we see in 1974 is in many ways nothing new . . . one lesson from this, I think, states that we should not make overmuch of the continuing influence of anti-militarism. That factor is and has been operational without any doubt. To what degree it continues to affect us, it seems to me is debatable. Certainly it is not the only factor involved in our success or failure. . . . In sum, I am urging us to be pragmatic-idealists or idealistic pragmatists. We need to keep our vision and standards high while pursuing sound educational management with our feet firmly on the ground. The future of the military schools in the United States are dependent, in my opinion, to a very large extent on the leadership represented in this room. And that is a sobering thought.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUT TROOP 3

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday evening, April 20, Boy Scout Troop 3 of Pottsville, Pa., is celebrating its golden anniversary. I would like to congratulate all those who have been associated with the troop for their many outstanding accomplishments.

The Boy Scouts have always attempted to stimulate its members to grasp opportunities for leadership, to set measurable goals, and to prepare themselves to lead and appreciate their citizenship. When I look at the numerous achievements of Troop 3, I would have to say that they have met these objectives. They have many "firsts" in their 50-year history. Troop 3 was the first troop to perform a scout radio broadcast in Pottsville. They were the first Boy Scout troop to man a first-aid station at the old Schuylkill County Fair. Additionally, they hold the distinction of having the first Eagle Scout in Pottsville. Since that time, 47 members of the troop have achieved the Eagle Scout rank.

The troop has also been quite active in community affairs. The members assist their sponsor, the Pottsville Lions Club, with paper drives, Halloween parades, and the ambulance fund drives. They help with the winter carnival parades and have assisted in the Pottsville Elks Flag Day ceremony. They have rendered service to the community by assisting with the painting of fire hydrants and fire boxes. They have also distributed posters and literature for various community action groups.

The current roster of the troop includes: John S. Hill, scoutmaster; Richard Elison as assistant; Paul Florida, senior patrol leader; Benjamin Shollenberger and Ted Jasinski, junior assistant scoutmasters.

The present members of Troop 3 are: Sean Dowd, Charles Gillespie, Patrick

Gillespie, William Gillespie, Mark Gottschall, Daniel Heck, Mark Hempel, Brian Lecher, Eddie Leffler, Mark Loy, Robert Lynn, Kevin Muldowney, William O'Brien, Joseph Piccioni, Matthew Ritter, Bobby Roth, Harold Shuma, Kurt Strohecker, and Andrew Walcott.

It is a pleasure for me to bring the accomplishments of Boy Scout Troop 3 to the attention of my colleagues. And, once again, I extend my warmest congratulations on the occasion of their golden anniversary and very best wishes for continued success in all their endeavors.

"AMERICA"

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues a beautiful explanation to a verse of one of our patriotic songs, "America." The author is Martin Buxbaum, a talented and able communications director and editor of the Marriott Corp.'s publication known as "Table Talk":

AMERICA

(By Bux)

Oh, beautiful . . .
This land that was once a wilderness when other lands were filled with cities, people and history!

For spacious skies . . .
skies that crown a land of unbounded opportunities—where one can live, work, travel and pray—freely, gratefully, and without fear!

For amber waves of grain . . .
grain from the bounty of a land of such abundance that it feeds, not only its own, but millions of others as well!

For purple mountain's majesty . . .
mountains filled with many gifts of God—forests, minerals, water and living things—a land of ten thousand Edens!

Above the fruited plains . . .
vast, rich plains, where men still have room to reach out—even for a star—and then set foot on it!

America . . .
land of people with a hundred national origins and colors—all blending into a single rainbow 3,000 miles wide!

America . . .
mighty in war, gentle in peace, awesome in productivity—a land where anyone can be someone if he is willing to share his dreams with others!

God shed His grace on thee . . .
many time over. And because of this communion of God with man and man with God, America has been blessed as no other land has ever been!

And crowned thy good . . .
and America is good—sharing generously with others, yet asking little in return . . . always willing to help the weak, the impoverished, the hungry and the hurt . . . America, whose door and heart have always been open to the poor, the oppressed and the homeless who sought a new life on its shores.

With brotherhood . . .
a brotherhood that is unique in all of man's recorded history—an incomparable fusing of

every color on earth, every tongue, and every religion, into one magnificent nation!
From sea to shining sea . . .
America is as it was, and will always be—one nation, under God—indivisible!

ANALYSIS OF PAPER SHORTAGE

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, the paper industry is one whose products touch the lives of all Americans. The industry is especially important in my State, where paper companies are not only suppliers of goods, but employ an important percentage of the work force as well.

In a time when the paper companies are warning of an impending paper shortage, I think it important that we all take a careful look at the status and problems of the paper industry.

The St. Regis Paper Co. has recently completed a study on the present and future outlook of the paper industry in America. While not everyone will agree with all of the conclusions in the report, I believe my colleagues will find it interesting. For this reason, I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point:

YES, THERE IS A PAPER SHORTAGE—AND HERE IS WHY

AN IRONIC TWIST FOR AMERICA

For many months now, demand for paper and all kinds of paper products has been outrunning supply. Paper for magazines and newspapers, folding cartons, corrugated boxes, business stationery, grocery bags, food packages, shipping sacks—all these and more are feeling the pinch.

And things will get worse before getting better.

It's an ironic twist for the U.S., considering that paper-use and prosperity go hand in hand. With the world's highest standard of living, Americans consume more paper products than have any other people in history—over 620 pounds a year for every man, woman, and child.

Their needs are served by a \$23-billion industry, several of whose companies span the operating spectrum from forest resource to finished product. For the past year these companies and the industry have been running full tilt—with mills working day and night, seven days a week. Even so, there's a growing paper shortage.

How come?

That's a simple enough question. But, as is the way with many simple questions, the reply can't be equally simple. In fact, to explain why Americans today can't get all the paper they want at anything like the prices they've paid for it in the past, means telling a rather long and complex story. But it's a story that needs telling, because the surest way to get out of the shortage is to have a concerned public that understands how we got into it.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT DRAINS CAPITAL

First off, it comes down to supply and demand. The demand for paper products marches in step with this country's growth rate, which has been averaging 4 percent a year. But in recent years, paper companies haven't been able to expand their productive capacity at a comparable rate. For the four years 1970-73, their expansion averaged 2.8 percent a year. Their plans for 1974 through 1976 call for a capacity growth averaging 2.6 percent a year.

It takes around two years to expand an existing paper mill, and three years or more to build a new one from scratch. So today's paper shortage—with mills running at the top pitch of capacity—results from the fact that two and three years ago the paper companies couldn't afford to expand as much as required. Tomorrow's shortage will similarly result from what they can't afford to do today.

Not that primary producers of pulp, paper and paperboard haven't been spending plenty on total capital investment: almost \$2.5 billion in the three years 1970-72. But nearly 30 percent of that money has gone into pollution abatement—a good cause, surely, but one that doesn't really add to the supply.

These producers have been in the front rank of American industry in spending for cleaner air and water. Moreover, during the next several years they'll spend hundreds of millions more. In the case of St. Regis, 31 percent—or \$30.5 million—of its capital budget for 1974 alone will go for pollution abatement.

Environmental concerns do more than divert money from capacity expansion. They also mean the closing down of older, marginal facilities that can't be brought up to standard at a cost permitting anything like a reasonable return on the investment. Such closings in 1971, for example, came to an annual loss in paper and paperboard capacity of 789 thousand tons. The total loss for five years ending in 1975 is figured at nearly 1.5 million tons.

INDUSTRY EARNINGS HAVE LAGGED

Even with the heavy financial load of pollution control, the paper industry might have invested more in new capacity in recent years—if it were earning enough money. But that hasn't been the case.

On any list of earnings performance by American industries, it ranks near the bottom. In 1971, for example, when the return on investment for manufacturing industries was 9.6 percent, that for the paper industry was 4.8 percent—less than you'd get from a U.S. savings bond. Earnings have improved since then, but most paper companies would still do much better if they simply put their money to work in commercial banks.

It takes a lot of capital to run a major paper company—capital to buy and develop forest land, capital to build mills and equip them with huge machines for making pulp, paper, and paperboard. When the company isn't earning a fair return, it can't set aside enough to re-invest and it has a hard time attracting funds from outside investors.

Since an adequate and sustained level of earnings is the master key to solving the paper shortage, let's look at the industry's finances more closely.

THE SURGE IN CAPITAL COSTS

The general inflation plaguing America's economy since the latter 1960's has hit paper companies hard.

Consider that even in normal circumstances their capital costs are heavy. They must spend millions on new plant and equipment just to keep pace with the nation's annual growth. They must spend millions on pollution abatement—far more than most industries. And, in the course of technical progress, they are having to spend on mechanizing more of their diverse operations.

Now, multiply all these "normal" capital costs by an abnormally big inflation factor, and you greatly add to the financial burden of expanding productive capacity.

Here's a fairly typical example of what this factor means: St. Regis completed a major linerboard mill in Monticello, Mississippi, in 1968 at a cost of \$116 million (excluding the cost of timberlands); to replace it today would cost \$180 million.

Or take another example, this one having

to do with the industry's basic resource, wood. Major paper companies incur big capital costs by investing in timberlands. Here costs have soared, particularly in the South, which produces 60 percent of the nation's paper.

Land cost: southern pine

Year:	Cost per acre
1958	\$75
1965	150
1973	340

The overall pattern of higher capital costs helps account for the industry's increasing load of long-term debt. At the start of the 1960's, the average debt-equity ratio for the industry was 25 percent. Today, after many years of heavy borrowing for capital investment, it has gone up to 50 percent. This compares with a figure of 44 percent for all manufacturing industries in the U.S.

More debt for the paper industry has meant that each year it must pay out more in aggregate interest on the borrowed money. And to compound the burden, interest rates have been rising, often to double their levels of a decade ago.

It all adds up to higher fixed costs, exacted in bad years as well as good, and thus to a weightier drag on the industry's earnings.

OPERATING COSTS HAVE MOUNTED

Earnings have been further eroded by the effect of inflation on operating costs, as prices have increased all across the range of what goes into the manufacture of paper products. The following table, based on St. Regis' experience during the five years 1968 to 1973, shows what happened to some major items:

Average price increases, 1968 to 1973

	Percent
Wood fiber:	
Pulp	89
Waste paper	195
Labor	34
Chemicals	15
Transportation	32
Maintenance materials	35
Fuel:	
Oil	165
Natural gas	78
Coal	60
Electricity	10

This does not include the recent rapid escalation in the price of fuel oil, a major industry cost component.

Costs really took off during 1973 for a number of these items, owing to shortages and other special conditions that will be discussed later.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that to its list of operating costs the industry has in recent years added a new and mounting one: the cost of running and maintaining all that pollution-abatement equipment it has been installing. For St. Regis this has risen to almost \$3 million a year in 1973 and the cost is headed up as pollution abatement requirements continue to climb. As with the capital cost of such equipment, none of the operating cost goes toward increasing paper supply—and both pull down earnings.

PAPER PRICES FAIL TO HELP

Many industries encountering a long period of higher capital and operating costs will protect their level of earnings by raising prices. But, for a number of reasons, paper companies have not until recently been able to take this avenue of relief. Paper prices during much of 1973 were not significantly higher than in 1960; in fact, when expressed in constant dollars, they had declined over that period by some 31 percent.

To appreciate the situation, three facts must be borne in mind. The first is that from 1966 to 1970 paper companies enlarged their capacity by some 20 percent—or more than 10 million tons. The second is that their operating rate—the degree of production when measured against capacity—has

to run over 90 percent in order for them to earn an adequate return. The third is that the general economy suffered a two-year recession beginning in 1969.

The recession hit paper companies hard because, for one thing, it meant a lowering of their operating rate. In 1970 and 1971, profits plummeted in the industry, and new investments were sharply curtailed.

Now, compared with a number of other American industries, paper is intensely competitive: the 20 largest paper and paperboard producers, for example, have only two-thirds of the market. So, as might be expected the overcapacity circumstances of 1970-71 were marked by rampant price-cutting—and shrinking profit margins—throughout the industry.

Enter price controls, in August of 1971. The effect of this national policy, then and all through its subsequent phases, was to congeal industry prices and earnings at abnormally low levels. Interestingly enough, the inflationary impact of, say, a five percent increase in the price of paper would be slight: a government study indicates that this would raise the consumer price index by five one-hundredths of one percent. That would mean about \$2 to \$3 a year in the average family's budget.

Without going into details, suffice to say that controls clouded the industry's prospects and discouraged still further the idea of investing large sums to build future capacity. Thus, as the economy picked up speed in 1972, the stage was set for today's paper shortage.

OTHER FEATURES IN THE SHORTAGE

Put at its simplest, the shortage—an excess of demand over supply—results because paper companies haven't been able to invest enough in new capacity. But there are other factors that contribute to the present shortage. Some of them—like unusually long spells of wet weather that impeded wood-harvesting in the South, and the Canadian rail strike in 1973 that curtailed U.S. supplies of newsprint—may be given passing mention. Others, however, will repay a closer look—as follows:

Fuel

Well before the Mideast crisis in October 1973, the paper industry had felt the pinch of sporadic fuel shortages, especially in natural gas. Now, of course, the energy situation has worsened for the economy as a whole. This has serious consequences for the paper industry: accounting for about 6 percent of the industrial energy consumed in the U.S., it ranks fourth among industrial consumers—after chemicals and allied products, primary metals, and petroleum and coal products. Although as we will note later, the paper industry provides a big share of its fuel needs from its own waste products, decisions on whether to build new paper mills are now having to take fuel availability into critical account, in the vital fuel oils area, the paper industry ranks #1, whether measured in value or in barrels, by quite a substantial margin.

Wood pulp

An essential ingredient in the making of paper, wood pulp has been in increasingly tight supply—not only in the U.S. but worldwide. Reflecting this, world prices have risen from \$162 a ton in 1972 to more than \$270. These higher prices have understandably drawn some domestic U.S. pulp to foreign markets, since earnings on exports do not come under price-control strictures. While this development has helped the U.S. balance of payments, it also illustrates how artificial restraints can distort a market. In any event, the pinch in pulp aggravates the paper shortage, particularly for those U.S. companies—more than 100 of 200 in the industry—that must rely wholly on the marketplace for their supplies of pulp.

Woods labor

As a forest-resource industry, whose basic raw material is the tree, the paper business depends on reliable harvests of wood fiber to keep its mills humming. As noted earlier, unusually bad weather has impaired harvest activity. But so has a chronic shortage of woods labor, particularly in the South—where, to complicate the supply picture, a growing lumber and plywood industry competes vigorously for available timber. Meanwhile, the cost of woods labor has risen sharply, without, however, having done much to invigorate what has been called the work ethic.

Transportation

As a major user of America's railroads, the paper industry is sensitive to any development that reduces the availability of freight cars. For the past three years, railroads have been scrapping older cars at a much faster rate than they've been replacing them. This means, for example, that at the same time the volume of pulpwood and wood chips is increasing in the South, the fleet to transport these raw materials is declining. Railroads say that to purchase new equipment they need drastic increases in rates—which could cost the southern paper industry more than \$23 million a year. But that as it may, the undersupply and under-utilization of freight cars throughout the nation is, to say the least, aggravating the paper shortage.

Chemicals

To make their diversified products, paper companies use a wide range of chemicals—for instance, caustic soda, chlorine, sodium chlorate, clay, and titanium dioxide—as well as such paper coating as polyethylene and aluminum foil. All are becoming less and less available—and, by the same token, more and more expensive.

INCREASING THE LONG-TERM SUPPLY

In the preceding pages an effort has been made to answer the simple question, Why a paper shortage? We have looked at capacity and investment, earnings, capital costs, operating costs, pricing, and a number of special conditions. And what we have seen certainly justifies concluding that things will get worse before getting better.

But what of the long-term future? Granted that the only way to overcome a shortage is to increase supply—what are the prospects for accomplishing this in the paper industry?

The answer to that hinges on what is done in several policy areas, among which the following are noteworthy:

Capital investment

Paper companies are recovering from the severe financial illness they suffered in 1970-71. But they're a long way from robust health. To expand capacity at anything like the levels required, they'll have to achieve a far better earnings record than they did in the past decade. Without a marked and sustained improvement in earnings, they simply can't raise the needed capital at reasonable cost. The fact that they've already borrowed heavily makes their financial task ahead all the harder.

Of crucial importance to them in their efforts to increase the supply of paper products is just tax climate. Thus, for example, continuance of the investment tax credit offers some incentive to expand facilities. And thus, too, fair treatment on capital gains encourages prudent management of timber resources.

Environmental Quality

The industry's commitment to cleaner air and water needs no more emphatic witness than the enormous sums it has spent and will spend to this end. At the same time, it does expect—and believes it has a right to expect—a rule of reason in environmental affairs.

Absolute environmental purity is out of the question in any industrial society. Thus,

trade-offs between what is desirable and what is feasible must be accommodated, in the public interest. To go from, say, 95 percent to 97 percent on a scale of purity can cost as much as achieving 95 percent in the first place; but the extra outlay may be much more than anyone can bear. Surely, a wider public understanding of such cost-benefit realities will go far to confirm the future supply of many consumer products.

Resource management

Unlike such raw materials as petroleum and iron ore, trees, which provide the lumber for construction and the fiber for paper-making, are a uniquely renewable resource. They are a crop and, as such, respond to good husbandry.

Consider the results that forest-resource companies have achieved on the lands they own. Although these lands account for only 13 percent of the nation's total commercial forestland, they produce 26 percent of the raw for forest products. Moreover, they grow new wood each year at twice the average realized on public lands—the 27 percent of commercial forestland owned by government, Federal and state.

Sound forestry practices—which, be it noted, enhance environment values—could greatly increase the timber yield of public lands. The same is true, of course, for the so-called private lands, which make up 60 percent of America's commercial forests.

But before forestry know-how can be extensively applied, a sound national program for forestry development is needed. It so happens that an excellent blueprint for progress lies at hand, in the comprehensive study completed a few years ago by the Public Land Law Review Commission. As first steps, any sound program would aim at:

Reconciling the interests of special groups (admittedly, a difficult task in the case of those people who simply want to lock up more forests as wilderness areas);

Setting standards and priorities for land use; and

Providing funds for more productive management of public lands.

Foreign trade

Largely because of this country's essential need for newsprint, mostly from Canada, the U.S. paper industry had imports in 1973 of an estimated \$2 billion. This was heavily offset, however, by its exports of \$1.4 billion. Actually, its exports, in terms of tonnage, were down from the year before, despite the fact that profits from exports are exempt from the U.S. price-control program.

The vigorous foreign trade of America's major paper companies strengthens them in two ways: it improves their finances, and it counteracts the cyclical savings that characterize a purely domestic market. All of which helps promote a more orderly growth in paper supply.

But if international trade is to continue thriving, it must operate under rules of fair play all around. Discriminatory measures by one nation or group of nations only invite retaliation. To avoid such backward economic steps, major trading nations must stick fast to the principle that consumers everywhere benefit when world commerce moves freely.

Wise use of materials

A number of paper-company procedures fit in with the adage, "Waste not, want not." For example:

Nearly 40 percent of the industry's fuel needs are provided by its own waste processes (spent pulping liquor and bark).

Half the industry's raw material comes from secondary sources, namely, wood residues and waste paper.

Here it should be specifically noted that, of all fiber used to manufacture paper and paperboard in 1973, more than 22 percent was accounted for by waste paper. This figure could be increased in the years ahead if—and it's a big if—there were a broad, sus-

tained, and governmentally backed program aimed at achieving waste-paper collection on a massive scale.

The public, more than ever conscious that the world's resources are finite, can be expected to support such a program and, indeed, to cooperate generally in stretching out available paper supply. All this would help ease the effects of the current paper shortage.

As for ending the shortage altogether, the key to that lies in letting the free-market mechanism work once more in the industry. Time and again in our society, production miracles have occurred when the complex elements of supply, demand, cost, and price have been permitted to find their true balance in a fair and open marketplace. Given that set of economic circumstances, the paper industry, you can be sure, will work wonders too.

VIETNAM VETS PAID THEIR DUES— WE MUST PAY OURS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I met with the leadership of the Long Island Collegiate Veterans Forum, a group of Vietnam-era veterans concerned about the plight of their counterparts who fought in this Nation's most unpopular war. These thousands of young men are now hard pressed to meet skyrocketing educational costs, particularly in those States with high costs of living such as New York. Further, many of them experience intolerable "redtape" in the bureaucratic morass of the Veterans' Administration when seeking the assistance this country owes them.

While I was pleased that the House unanimously passed the Veterans Readjustment Act this past February, increasing veterans educational benefits by nearly 14 percent, benefits for Vietnam-era veterans still fall embarrassingly short of those benefits extended to World War II veterans.

Vietnam-era veterans attempting to attend college full-time in New York State just cannot meet costs for tuition, books and meals, not to speak of his normal and essential living expenses. Further, Mr. Speaker, veterans are being penalized doubly by not being able to receive, in reality if not on paper, scholarships or additional student loan benefits.

GI bill participation in New York State is a full 10 percent lower than the national average, largely due to the fact that we simply are not allotting our New York veterans a living subsistence on which they can exist.

I have recently introduced legislation which would provide Federal supplements to those veterans from high cost-of-living areas to enable them to meet the skyrocketing educational costs that confront them. I am hopeful that we will move quickly to compensate the thousands of men who this Nation begged to serve—but who are now being asked to beg.

As one who had to call upon the GI bill to complete my own education following my separation from service following the Korean conflict, I know how

much an adequate allowance means to those men who are trying to build a civilian career for the years ahead.

DANGERS OF "DÉTENTE"

HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly clear that, were it not for "trade" with the West, the Soviet economic system would fall beneath the self-imposed burden of gross mismanagement.

It is becoming clear, also, that under the thin guise of "détente," such "trade" is the Soviet leaders' only hope for furthering their determined drive for world domination.

In recent weeks I have been pointing to one very serious fact of international life:

Exportation to the Soviet Union of U.S. technology, industrial know-how, and capital equipment has reached such proportions that our Defense and Intelligence Establishments fear for our security.

For example, these highly competent U.S. sources estimate that the sale of U.S. equipment for manufacture of precision miniature ball bearings, together with the sale of United States and British computer technology, have expedited development of Soviet MIRV's by at least 2 to 4 years.

In short, continued export of highly sophisticated U.S. technology to our prime adversary, the Soviet Union, presents beyond doubt, a twofold threat to this country:

First, U.S. technology and capital equipment, provided on easy credit to the U.S.S.R., in concert with Soviet slave or semislave labor, constitutes a direct threat to our economy. Such long-established Soviet economic warfare practices as "dumping" threatens the security of the American worker and the industry which employs him.

Second, A 10-year study by the Hoover Institution at Stanford University has established that the Soviets have yet been unable to develop a technology worthy of the description "advanced." What may be as much as 90 percent of Soviet technology continues imported from the West, or copied from the West, or obtained from the West via military and industrial espionage. Naturally, the primary beneficiary of this has been the Soviet military industrial complex which, as I speak, continues to build a massive ultramodern Red military machine against us.

I have received disturbing reports regarding a continuing and increasing flow of sophisticated American technology to the Soviets and to some of the Warsaw Pact governments. Most of the technology being transferred has a direct military application.

Apparently, we have a Secretary of State who fails, simply, to understand

this two-pronged economic and military threat in progress against us in the name of "trade," and in the name of "détente."

It is shocking that, in today's world particularly, a U.S. Secretary of State could fail in such understanding. Yet, in recent testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on the Trade Reform Act of 1973, Mr. Kissinger blithely dismissed this continued Soviet military buildup as of no concern to him. Similarly, he made clear that he finds no cause to worry about this continued outflow of military-relevant U.S. technology into the Soviet Union and its war machine.

That I am not alone in my concern for this problem and, worse, for the Secretary of State's failure to see it as a problem, is an excellent article in the March 28, 1974, issue of the *Machinist*, published by the National Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

I congratulate the editors of the *Machinist* and the article's author for their courage and perception in presenting this problem to the union's membership:

TO RUSSIA WITH LOVE—AEROSPACE KNOW-HOW, PRIZE IF SOVIETS RELAX TENSIONS

The Nixon Administration is offering American aerospace technology to the Soviet Union as the reward for relaxing political and military tensions around the world.

Negotiations already are underway between the Soviet government and Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas Corps.

Earlier this month, a Lockheed wide-bodied jet transport, the L-1011, was flown into Moscow for a demonstration flight. It was the first time a U.S. wide-bodied aircraft had been permitted inside Russia. A team of 25 technicians and salesmen accompanied the 400-passenger aircraft.

More recently, a six-man delegation from McDonnell Douglas arrived in the Communist capital.

According to a copyrighted report in the current issue of the *Journal of the Armed Forces*, the Soviet Union is seeking U.S. help to build a commercial jet aircraft complex in Russia that would employ more than 80,000 aerospace workers—twice the labor force at Boeing or McDonnell Douglas.

In the article, Editor Benjamin F. Shemmer writes that "export of American know-how to build the multiplant Russian complex is one of the several conditions laid down by Soviet negotiators as a prerequisite for buying up to 30 wide-bodied U.S. jet transports."

The U.S. manufacturers are understandably anxious to make such a sale which could run up to \$500 million.

Discussions, Schemmer reports, have been going on between the Russians and the three U.S. manufacturers since last October. He explains:

Russian negotiators have pegged annual output of the proposed new Soviet plant at over 100 planes. This would equal almost half of all commercial transports built by U.S. aerospace workers in 1972 and more than a third of all large U.S. jet transports delivered last year.

According to Schemmer, the Soviets want to pay for a large part of their new manufacturing complex by offset sales of aircraft from the new Russian factory to be sold in the USA.

At the same time, Soviet officials are pressing for an international airworthiness treaty that would permit Soviet planes to operate and be sold in the U.S. "as if they had already been certificated to the FAA's stringent airworthiness standards."

The only comment by the Aerospace Industries Association on the sensational report

was that the Administration was encouraging the industry to sell to the Soviets.

The Administration's position was outlined this month in a little-noticed address by William J. Casey, then Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Casey has since been promoted to the Presidency of the Export-Import Bank. Addressing representatives of 70 U.S. corporations, he predicted "a gradual easing of the restrictions on technological exports" to the Soviet Union and other nations of the Communist bloc.

He added that the rate of relaxation "will depend in part on progress in other areas, particularly in the reduction of political and military tensions. We believe increasing technology trade will yield not only increasing economic gains but also political returns," he said.

Casey admitted that some security problems may arise, but expressed confidence in the U.S. Government's ability to surmount them. He summed it up this way:

"There are those who fear any flow of technology to the East on security grounds or on the grounds that selling a share in our technology-base would permit the socialist countries to undermine the U.S. share of the world market."

"Both of these possibilities must be viewed seriously. I have every confidence, however, that our export control procedures will insure us against undue risk to our national security. I am confident also that so long as we continue to invest our resources and our best talents in technological innovation we will retain our world leadership in technology in all those areas vital to our security and to our economic programs."

"In any case, surely we cannot maintain our leadership position by standing pat or by attempting to lock up the benefits of our technology for our exclusive use. . . ."

Reportedly the Pentagon spokesmen on the interdepartmental committee handling this question vote against relaxing restrictions on selling U.S. aerospace technology. Each time they are outvoted by the State and Commerce Departments.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, FEBRUARY 1973

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the February 1974 civilian personnel report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures:

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, FEBRUARY 1974

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in February 1974 was 2,827,156 as compared with 2,802,809 in the preceding month of January—a net increase of 24,347. Total pay for January 1974, the latest month for which actual expenditures are available, was \$3,051,674,000.

Employment in the Legislative Branch in February totaled 34,522—an increase of 514, and the Judicial Branch increased 418 during the month to a total of 9,369.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in February 1974, as compared with the preceding month of January and with February a year ago, follows:

	Full time in permanent positions	Change	Temporary part time, etc.	Change	Total employment	Change
Monthly change:						
January 1974	2,433,973		325,877		2,759,850	
February 1974	2,443,838	+9,865	339,427	+13,550	2,783,265	+23,415
12-month change:						
February 1973	2,437,633		318,199		2,755,832	
February 1974	2,443,838	+6,205	339,427	+21,228	2,783,265	+27,433

Some highlights with respect to Executive Branch employment for the month of February 1974 are:

Total employment of executive agencies shows an increase of 23,415 during the month to a total of 2,783,265. Major increases were in Treasury with 9,952, Defense with 5,149, Agriculture with 2,777, Veterans with 1,725 and Health, Education, and Welfare with 1,502.

The full-time permanent employment level of 2,443,838 reported for February reflects a net increase during the month of

9,865. Major increases were in Defense with 3,023 and Postal Service with 2,863.

During the first eight months of fiscal year 1974 there was a net increase of 22,138 employees in full-time permanent positions. This represents an increase of 24,014 among the civilian agencies and a decrease of 1,876 in Defense agencies.

Temporary and part-time employment in February increased 13,550 to a total of 339,427. Major increases were in Treasury with 9,107, Agriculture with 2,760 and Defense with 2,095. The largest decrease was in Postal Service with 3,219.

Total employment inside the United States increased 22,109 in February to a total of 2,638,869. Total employment outside the United States increased 1,306 during the month to a total of 144,396.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the Joint Committee report, on personnel employed full-time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during February 1974, showing comparisons with June 1972, June 1973 and the budget estimates for June 1974:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	February 1974	Estimated June 30, 1974 ¹	Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	February 1974	Estimated June 30, 1974 ¹
Agriculture	82,511	81,715	78,385	80,200	Environmental Protection Agency	7,835	8,270	8,651	9,200
Commerce	28,412	28,300	28,104	28,600	General Services Administration	36,002	35,721	35,768	37,200
Defense:					National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,428	25,955	25,531	25,000
Civil functions	30,585	29,971	28,544	28,700	Panama Canal	13,777	13,680	13,553	14,000
Military functions	1,009,548	957,310	956,861	996,600	Selective Service System	5,791	4,607	3,387	3,100
Health, Education, and Welfare	105,764	114,307	123,035	123,900	Small Business Administration	3,916	4,050	3,924	4,100
Housing and Urban Development	15,200	15,820	15,088	14,800	Tennessee Valley Authority	14,001	13,995	13,486	14,000
Interior	56,892	56,771	56,952	58,900	U.S. Information Agency	9,255	9,048	8,854	9,100
Justice	45,446	45,496	46,857	48,900	Veterans Administration	163,179	170,616	172,441	173,400
Labor	12,339	12,468	12,217	12,700	All other agencies	33,499	34,603	35,037	37,300
State	22,699	22,578	22,732	23,400	Contingencies				2,000
Agency for International Development	11,719	10,108	9,468	9,900	Subtotal	1,910,854	1,874,417	1,882,751	1,942,700
Transportation	67,232	67,885	67,410	69,500	U.S. Postal Service	594,834	547,283	561,087	537,900
Treasury	95,728	98,087	102,976	104,700	Total ²	2,505,688	2,421,700	2,443,838	2,480,600
Atomic Energy Commission	6,836	7,145	7,301	7,400					
Civil Service Commission	5,260	5,911	6,198	6,100					

¹ Source: As projected in 1974 budget document submitted by the President on Feb. 4, 1974.

² Excludes 4,000 positions involved in proposed transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia.

³ February figure excludes 1,134 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 1,390 in January.

IS THE AMERICAN PUBLIC RECEIVING A FAIR RETURN FOR THEIR OIL SHALE LANDS?—PART II

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the fourth in the series of six Federal prototype oil shale program leases was put up for bids today. On sale was the second Utah oil shale tract, U-b, that has reserves of 265 million barrels of shale oil.

Only two bids were received on today's offering. A consortium of Phillips, Sun, and Sohio was the high bidder at \$45,107,200. Another consortium of five small independents was the only other bid at \$11,500,000.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to be very concerned with the results of the bidding on these extraordinarily rich public energy resources. Of the four highest bids, three of them have been within one penny of each other in the amount paid per barrel for shale oil reserves. The U-a tract, however, brought almost twice the per-barrel bonus bid as the others. Why is this?

It is particularly difficult to understand, given some other facts; U-b had more shale oil reserves than U-a and will require the same mining techniques, but

still brought \$30 million less. The following chart makes the figures somewhat easier to understand:

	Estimated recoverable oil shale reserves (from DOI FEIS, in billions of barrels)	Estimated recoverable oil shale resources (from DOI FEIS, in billions of barrels)	High bonus bid	Bonus bid per barrel reserves (cents)	Bonus bid per barrel resources (cents)
Gulf-Standard (C-a)	1.326	4.07	\$219,305,600	15.9	5.2
Arco, Ashland, Tosco, and Shell (C-b)	.723	.723	117,788,000	16.3	16.3
Phillips and Sun (U-a)	.2444	.2444	75,596,800	30.9	30.9
Phillips, Sun and Sohio (U-b)	.2657	.2658	45,107,200	16.97	16.97

Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Interior must explain this disparity to the American public. Why has the U-a tract brought twice what its neighbor, U-b has? Why have per-barrel bids, except for U-a, not varied more than a penny despite a rapidly inflating dollar, the supposed impact of competitive bidding, and a shortage of domestic crude oil supplies? Why is this two-fold disparity being allowed to go unexamined by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. Speaker, if today's oil shale tract leasing had brought what the last had, the American people and the Federal

Treasury would be over \$37 million richer. If all four tracts brought bonus bids at the 30.9 cents per barrel rate, almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in additional payments would have been received. As it stands now, the sales of these publicly owned energy resources have brought less than \$500 million—and up to 40 percent of that amount stands to be dismissed under "incentive" provisions of the oil shale leases. Payments to the public for land rentals—at 50 cents per acre per year—and royalties are a pittance—so low as to be an insult to the American public that

will be charged a flat rate for the retail purchase of what was theirs in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Department of the Interior will proceed with an investigation into the return yielded under the prototype program for these lands. Is the public receiving a fair market value? Or are the American people being taken for a ride—once on the sale of their property to a private industry that has just posted unprecedented annual profit levels, and again on the resale of the refined product at the retail level?

Mr. Speaker, the situation presented by the results of the Federal prototype program gives us much food for thought on several areas: how can we act to prevent the majors from controlling energy resources by outbidding capital-poor independents? Will this program, and other Federal energy initiatives, continue to allow majors to get a grip on both resources and technology that independents will never be able to break?

It is time for the Congress to carefully review these potentially reckless giveaways of the public domain.

MINEOLA, N.Y., PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES TO HONOR PORTUGUESE AMERICANS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, during the week of April 21 to 27, we will be celebrating National Library Week. During this period, the school libraries and the public library of Mineola, N.Y., located in my congressional district, will be sponsoring a special program to honor Portuguese Americans living in the area. The week's activities will include a series of student presentations, a lecture and a program featuring Portuguese food and drinks. This seems to me a wonderful way to give special recognition to the many Portuguese Americans living in and around Mineola, whose unique culture and traditions have served to enrich American society as a whole.

The Portuguese first came to Mineola from the old country back in 1946. They felt at home in Mineola because of its strong sense of community, and in no time, they began to develop strong and lasting ties with the area. The Portuguese-American population in Mineola has experienced an annual growth rate of approximately 20 to 30 percent, and they are now some 4,500 strong. They are among the most law-abiding, peace-loving people on earth; surely, their presence is an asset to any community.

Many of the Portuguese in Mineola, in fact about 98 percent, are in the construction industry. Dedicated and innovative workers, they have contributed to the growth and development of the area in more ways than one. Their rich culture and enduring virtues as a people

have enhanced the quality of life in Mineola; they justly deserve the tribute that will be given to them by the community during National Library Week. For their lasting contributions to the Mineola area, I join in saying "Muito obrigado".

BECOMING AN AMERICAN

HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, thousands of foreign citizens come to America as immigrants each year. Many of them are penniless refugees. All of them seek new opportunities in a land of freedom.

More immigrants eventually become U.S. citizens at naturalization ceremonies held monthly in U.S. District Courts throughout the Nation. In Arizona, such ceremonies are held in Phoenix and Tucson, where scores of new citizens each year freely choose this country as their own, promising to protect and defend the U.S. Constitution and their fellow Americans from all threats at home and abroad.

These naturalization ceremonies afford all Americans a unique opportunity to reflect upon our own good fortunes. They reaffirm our determination that promise, hope, and opportunity are matters of reality, not mere rhetoric, for all who come to our shores. And they allow native Americans the chance to extend a warm, sincere welcome to new citizens, who like them now equally share the freedoms and responsibilities that make America great.

Mr. Speaker, an inspiring commentary on one such naturalization ceremony in Boston was recently published in *The Christian Science Monitor*. It was written by a new American citizen, and I am sure reflects the feelings of many who have shared this wonderful experience.

The article follows:

BECOMING AN AMERICAN

(By Joy Gerville-Reache)

I'm one of 59 immigrants just sworn in as American citizens here in Boston.

Some of my American friends have asked: Why do you want to join us, particularly now?

It's hard to say, in cut and dried terms. It's a sense of the time being right. Seven years ago, when I came here from Europe, I couldn't have done it. Even two years ago I couldn't.

But now, whatever the turmoil besetting the United States, I want to belong. I want to participate, to vote. I don't want to go on living, working, and paying taxes here as an outsider.

I don't love my country of origin any less because of this, but my affections have broadened. Instead of criticizing America, as I once did, I want to do my part to help, however small my contribution might be. Deep inside I know that this is the thing to do. It's a matter of feeling rather than cold reasoning.

The oath-taking ceremony has strengthened the desire to belong by making me feel wanted.

I had expected a dingy courtroom and a hustle of officialdom, but it wasn't like that. Under a fresh coat of paint District Courtroom No. 2 at Boston's John W. McCormack Building was light and dignified. This was the first sitting in it since the redecorating.

One by one the new citizens filed in: all ages and many different ethnic origins. The youngest was a smiling Asian girl, seven or eight years old, who was accompanied by her adoptive American mother.

Two officials of the Justice Department greeted each of us with patient, gentle courtesy. Sitting on my right was a beautiful Asian woman, next to her an Irishman. A woman behind me patted me on the shoulder: "You British, too?" On my left was a Portuguese girl from the Azores.

Half an hour before the sitting was due to start we signed our citizenship papers on a table in the center of the room. After the signing two women wearing the peaked caps of the American Legion handed each of us a tiny Stars and Stripes.

There was a last-minute arrival—a girl in her 20's with long, dark hair falling over her shoulders. She might have been Italian or Portuguese. The clerks who had helped with the signing had left, but the girl wasn't scolded for being late. As patiently as before the two officials reopened their briefcases and found the documents for her to sign.

Promptly at 10 a.m. the judge was ushered in. He noticed the huddle of friends of the new citizens pressed against the door and invited them to move up the room to a space still awaiting chairs after the recent redecorating. A friend of mine found a seat in the witness box.

All 59 of us stood with right hand raised while the oath of allegiance was administered.

Then the judge spoke, and what he said was warm and moving. He told us that his grandparents were Italian immigrants. I learned afterwards that he was Judge Joseph L. Tauro, whose father is Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. His grandfather was a shoemaker by trade.

"The great strength of this country," Judge Tauro began, "is caused by occasions such as this when men and women such as yourselves, filled with hope, high expectation and determination, join hands in voluntary association with native Americans in an oath of allegiance to the United States of America."

His grandparents, he said, came to the U.S. with no funds. "But nonetheless they had great wealth: that of health, courage, determination, faith in the American dream and faith in the virtue of hard work and in the satisfaction of doing a job well, both as a matter of personal pride and as a means for elevating the living standard of their family. I remember them well, with great love and, as I get older, increasing respect."

"But occasions such as this," the judge continued, "bring home the point that there really wasn't anything unusual about my grandparents. They were typical of hundreds of thousands of foreign-born men and women who left their home in search of something better and in the process so greatly enriched the quality of life in America."

"They were typical of you, ladies and gentlemen, all of differing backgrounds, different training and different traditions, but, nonetheless, sharing a common purpose: a dedication to the principles and ideas of this great country and a determination to preserve and enhance those principles and ideals for generations to come."

"My fellow Americans, I welcome you," he concluded.

Thank you, Judge Tauro, for making us feel wanted.

Thank you, America.

THE MILWAUKEE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, last Friday evening the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra under the sponsorship of Mr. Robert A. Uihlein, Jr., chairman and president of Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., made its Washington debut at the Kennedy Center. This 10th and last program of the orchestra's eastern tour left no doubt to those in attendance that the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra is among the best of the major American symphony orchestras.

The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, organized only 15 years ago is the youngest of the 28 major American symphony orchestras. It has developed into a resourceful, warm, professional and well balanced ensemble orchestra offering Milwaukeeans and now all Americans great symphony music.

In articles which appeared in the April 6 edition of The Milwaukee Journal and The Milwaukee Sentinel respectively, Mr. Walter Monfried reported on the warm and spontaneous acclaim of the capacity audience while Mrs. Jane Berdes captured the beauty and excellence of the Milwaukee Symphony's performance last Friday at the Kennedy Center. I am privileged to place these articles in the RECORD at this point and recommend it to the enjoyable reading of all who appreciate great music.

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Apr. 6, 1974]

D.C. PRAISES SYMPHONY, TOO

By Walter Monfried

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"So shines a good deed in a naughty world," as the bard observed.

The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, with Kenneth Schermerhorn conducting and his wife, Carol Neblett, as guest singer, scored so striking a success with Mahler's Fourth Symphony in New York Thursday that word of it reached the national capital immediately.

So, for Friday night's concert in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts here, the local management asked that the Mahler be given in place of the scheduled Prokofiev Fifth. Permission was granted.

The response of the capacity audience of 2,700 was a truly remarkable one. Washington, like New York, consistently attracts dozens of the nation's and world's finest orchestras. Yet the people in Friday's audience were heard to say excitedly of the Milwaukee Orchestra: "terrific," "just great" and "as good as any orchestra we've heard."

The spokesman who announced the change in the Friday program also noted that the event was being underwritten by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. and added: Schlitz supports music so much that you might say: When you're out of Schlitz, you're out of money."

After the Mahler symphony, in which Miss Neblett again sang most affectingly, pianist Gary Graffman joined the orchestra in "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini," the finest composition ever turned out by the revered Rachmaninoff. Graffman, who has appeared before many Milwaukee and Wisconsin audiences, was utterly brilliant in his beloved, familiar masterpiece.

Again Schermerhorn elected to close his program with a famous overture, this time

the "Carnival" of Dvorak. This razzle-dazzle number was applauded so long and so heartily that Schermerhorn graciously granted an encore of the same sensational variety, the "Cossack" of Berlioz.

The two leading music critics of the capital, Paul Hume of the Washington Post and Irving Lowens of the Washington Star-News, had pleasant remarks about the Milwaukee visitors.

"Schermerhorn showed strong gifts as the trainer of an orchestra that responded to his alert direction with admirable results," Hume commented. "The orchestra has a solid sound without the grand sonorities. Precision through the rhythmic changes in the Mahler symphony was notable. Coordination in the Rachmaninoff was not always immaculate. There was some elegant solo playing from all divisions of the orchestra."

Lowens pronounced the orchestra surprisingly good. "With so many fine orchestras active, Milwaukee's can stand comparison with the best," he said. "It made a good impression."

"Schermerhorn conducted Mahler earnestly but not memorably. Mahler doesn't seem his cup of tea. Schermerhorn seemed to be pushing too hard to live up to his advance notices. The next time he and his talented colleagues come to Washington, it would be good if there were less razzle-dazzle and more musical content."

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Apr. 6, 1974]

SYMPHONY ADDS LAURELS IN D.C.

(By Jane Berdes)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—When the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra debuted 15 years ago, I remember listening from one of those Pabst Theater top balcony stilted seats and being thrilled at the opening night spectacle with its promise to Milwaukeeans of future great music.

Friday night, the orchestra, authoritatively directed by a loose limbed and dashing Kenneth Schermerhorn, debuted again, this time on the nation's two year old center-stage, the Kennedy Center.

In its first Washington performance, the symphony apparently had a threefold purpose in choosing the exquisitely integrated and formidable program of romantic and post romantic music.

First, they acknowledged the honor not only of being included in the prestigious international orchestra series sponsored by the Washington Performing Arts Society, but of climaxing the series as well.

They did so by asserting a splendid maturity even though the orchestra is only midway through its second decade and it is the youngest of the 28 major American symphony orchestras.

Secondly, like proper visitors, they performed three particularly appropriate works of endearing dazzle by great European composers who had strong beliefs about America's creative future.

The evening began unconventionally with Gustav Mahler's joyful Fourth Symphony, written in 1901. Nothing demonstrated the appearance of yet another jewel in the American orchestra firmament so well as this innovative self introduction.

The work had been given in New York's Carnegie Hall on Thursday. It replaced another far different musical tribute to the soul soaring spirit of man, Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony.

It was a last minute substitution and gave Washington a glimpse of Schermerhorn's wife, Carol Neblett.

Conductor Schermerhorn, in aqua ruffles and bolero cutaway tail, produced a surfeit of sounds from his well balanced ensemble now grown to 95, one-third women. Their work on the Mahler throughout was more than mature, rather genuinely beautiful.

After the intermission, the joyous explo-

sive feeling continued with the guest soloist, Gary Graffman, in the "Rhapsody on a Theme" of Paganini by Rachmaninoff which the composer premiered himself in Philadelphia in 1934.

The rhapsody with its 24 variations including poignant No. 18, begs for brilliant but keen pianism. Graffman, at 46, is at the height of his virtuoso powers and displayed the utmost of tender and electrifying reaches.

The program was the tenth and last of the orchestra's eastern tour. The tour was made possible by a grant from the Jos. A. Schlitz Brewing Co.

CAPITOL HILL DAY SCHOOL HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, our efforts to bring vitality to urban neighborhoods, if they are to succeed, will depend on a diverse mix of public and private efforts to assure adequate housing, commercial services, medical care, and other services. At the center of this mix are the public, private, and parochial schools, for they determine whether the city can really be a desirable place to raise a family.

Just a few blocks from where we sit today is a school which understands this precept very well. Capitol Hill Day School concentrates on making its urban setting an exciting place for children to grow and learn. First, the school shapes its enrollment to reflect the heterogeneous population, economically and racially, of Capitol Hill and Southwest Washington. Second, it has managed to keep tuition quite low to assure that the school is available to families of average means, and it provides scholarship assistance to children from low-income situations.

Finally, it concentrates on taking advantage of the many educational resources available to the public throughout the Washington metropolitan area. This philosophy is, perhaps, best reflected in the school's field trip program. Each class makes an average of 30 excursions per year—visiting Washington's museums and historical sites, studying nature, and experiencing contact with a wide variety of cultures and lifestyles which are found in our city.

Because it has made the urban environment a positive setting for educating children, Capitol Hill Day School has in its 6 years of existence become an integral part of the urban community that is Capitol Hill and Southeast Washington.

The public will have a chance to view the work of this school firsthand on April 21, when Capitol Hill holds open house at its two campuses. Between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m., interested citizens are invited to visit the school facilities at the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, 212 East Capitol Street, and at Christ Episcopal Church, 620 G Street SE. Though it is housed in the two churches, the school is nonreligious.

Visitors will have a chance to visit with Capitol Hill parents and teachers, to view students work and visit their classrooms. In addition, a color slide presentation depicting the learning experience at the school will be shown at the East Capitol campus. A school bus will be available to transport visitors between the two campuses.

DEADLINE ON UNLEADED GASOLINE MAY BE DIFFICULT TO MEET

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a letter from the Kentucky Independent Gasoline Marketers Association which presents problems confronting the independent gasoline marketer as well as some major marketers of gasoline throughout our country.

Let me point out that it is entirely possible that sufficient supplies of non-leaded gasoline will not be available in time to meet the deadline of July 1, 1974. While the purpose behind the regulation is no doubt a good one, the inability of our independent marketers to obtain needed supplies of unleaded gasoline or to install the necessary equipment is a major point of concern. It seems to me that a reasonable extension of this deadline would be a wise move, and one very much needed by our large number of independent marketers.

KENTUCKY INDEPENDENT GASOLINE MARKETERS ASSOCIATION,

Louisville, Ky., March 27, 1974.

TIM LEE CARTER,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: As you are aware, the EPA regulations on unleaded gasoline are scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1974, with very stiff fines proposed for those companies that do not comply with the regulations on that date. Under the EPA guidelines, virtually every marketer in Kentucky will be required to comply with these regulations or be subject to the penalties prescribed.

Most of the independent/private brand marketers in Kentucky are experiencing extreme difficulty in preparing to meet the EPA regulations by the July 1st deadline. Many of them have not been able to obtain a commitment from their suppliers that the unleaded gasoline will be available to them. Those that have received commitments from their suppliers have not been assured of any specific amount nor that the unleaded product would be available prior to July 1st. And virtually all the independents are having difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment to handle the unleaded gasoline.

Several independents have reported that they have been informed that if current storage facilities are used, the tanks must be purged of leaded gasoline contamination by running several loads of unleaded gasoline through them. They also report that some suppliers are already doing this in their own retail outlets, so as to have them purged by July 1st. If these reports are true, that tanks have to be purged in this manner and that the unleaded gasoline will not be available to independents before July 1st, then it will be impossible for any independent/private

brand marketer to comply with the regulations on July 1, 1974.

The Board of Directors and Officers of KIGMA request your assistance in obtaining an extension of time for those marketers that can document their inability to meet the regulations by July 1st due to lack of product and/or equipment. If an extension is not granted to these marketers, most of them will be forced to close down their entire operations, which could result in a Federally assisted monopoly in favor of the major integrated oil companies.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH J. PAPP,
Executive Director.

THREE BILLS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing for myself and my distinguished colleagues, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CLANCY, three pieces of legislation which I believe are necessary to ease the plight of our Nation's senior citizens. Each year I hold a series of senior citizens' forums throughout my district. The three bills I am introducing reflect three of the more frequently mentioned concerns at these gatherings.

The first of the bills would remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving social security benefits. One of the great inequities in the social security program centers around the so-called retirement test. Under that test, social security beneficiaries, despite the fact that they may have paid social security taxes all of their lives, have their benefits reduced by \$1 for every \$2 they earn over \$2,400 annually. To make matters even less equitable, only income from wages count in determining the individual's liability to have his benefits reduced. Income and dividend income do not.

The retirement test has a number of unfortunate consequences. First, it denies beneficiaries payments they might reasonably have expected by virtue of having had social security taxes withheld from their salaries down through the years. Second, it operates most harshly on those whose only source of income at retirement is social security. Because social security benefits may not be adequate to assure a comfortable standard of living, many of these people elect to work part time or full time. By so acting, they must continue to pay the social security tax and they must suffer a reduction in their monthly checks. Yet those who achieved sufficient wealth during their working years to invest in income-producing properties can receive full social security benefits despite their not having paid any more in social security taxes and despite their having less need for benefits during retirement.

The second bill deals not so much with an inequity in social security as it does with a gap in coordination between social security and various other federally-funded programs to assist senior citizens

and veterans. I am referring to those programs which count social security as outside income in determining levels of assistance. Specifically of concern to me are the supplemental security income program, the program of aid to families with dependent children, the medicaid program, and the veterans pension program.

Under current law, benefits under the programs I have enumerated will be reduced whenever social security benefits are increased. My bill would provide that when social security benefits are increased pursuant to increases in the cost of living, such increases must be disregarded for purposes of determining benefits under the other programs. Without a change like this, many social security beneficiaries are threatened with a net reduction in benefits when cost-of-living increases are implemented.

There are, for this purpose, three classes of social security recipients. Those who have no other benefits receive the full amount of the cost-of-living increase. Those who are well below the income limitation in the other program which pays them benefits have no net improvement in their situation, because the other program will reduce benefits in an amount comparable to the social security cost-of-living increase. Despite the fact that the cost-of-living increase does as much for these people as it does others, they are economically no better off for the increase having been awarded. The third category of recipients actually can suffer a net loss. These are the persons whose cost-of-living increase takes them above the level allowed by the other program for which they receive benefits. Take the case of the medicaid recipient who receives a cost-of-living increase which makes him ineligible to continue receiving medicaid coverage. This individual will have to pay, out of his social security, for whatever medical assistance he needs that had been provided to him under medicaid, but which is not provided by medicare. Similar factual settings can be developed in the cases of each of the other Federal assistance programs mentioned above.

The third bill I am introducing amends the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions. A number of my constituents have told me of their inability to obtain credit cards for no reason other than their age. I have no objection to the withholding of credit cards from persons who are determined to not be credit worthy. However, a person's age is an arbitrary and capricious basis for denying credit.

Senior citizens who are unable to procure credit cards must pay cash for everything. These persons, who are already in the group most vulnerable to muggings and robberies, are thereby faced with the prospect of carrying an amount of cash on their person which makes them an even more attractive target to the would-be assailant.

Mr. Speaker, these three bills would accord to the Nation's senior citizens benefits to which they are fully entitled. The first two bills simply remove artificially imposed limitations on benefits

from a program which is supposed to pay out on the basis of lifetime contributions. The third would enable our senior citizens to deal in the marketplace on the same basis as all other individuals and not have the mere fact of their age held against them.

REFORMING OIL TAXES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a noteworthy editorial which appeared recently in the New York Times.

The editorial, as you will see, raises the questions of tax payments and the tax loopholes that cheat the U.S. Government of about \$9 billion. Taxes that the oil companies, I feel can well afford to pay. I agree with the editorial's contention that the oil industries should not be treated specially, but should pay their fair share of taxes. By doing this we will all benefit.

I bring to your attention the editorial that appeared in the New York Times. It is as follows:

REFORMING OIL TAXES

Even though oil prices and profits have been climbing almost vertically, Congress appears reluctant to take back any of the tax breaks from the oil industry. If that industry were simply taxed on the same basis as others, it would be unnecessary to consider such emergency expedients as windfall or excess profit taxes.

Such an approach implies, first of all, that oil companies should be entitled to write off only the original cost of an oil well as it is exhausted. They should not be entitled to deduct some arbitrarily determined percentage of gross income as a depletion allowance.

Secondly, oil companies should be required to capitalize their intangible drilling costs—that is, their payments for the engineering services, labor and other costs involved in drilling a well, rather than treating them as current expenses. These outlays for acquiring a long-lasting capital asset should be deducted over the tax life of the oil well, just as the costs of acquiring a factory must be capitalized for tax purposes.

If those two basic steps were taken, the United States Government would collect about \$9 billion in additional taxes—taxes that the oil companies can well afford to pay. Putting the oil companies effectively on the same corporate-profit tax basis as manufacturing and other industries would make funds available that could be used to lighten the tax load on the people hardest hit by soaring fuel and other prices. One such use might be to lighten the burden of the regressive Social Security taxes on low-income earners; another, to help launch the kind of income maintenance program Mr. Nixon has said he wants to inaugurate as a replacement for welfare.

It is time for Congress to get rid of the fiction that a large proportion of the revenues collected from American oil companies by foreign governments are taxes on "income," rather than royalties on the number of barrels of oil produced. As royalties, those payments should be treated as costs of doing business overseas, not as credits against United States taxes. In addition, it would be

wise to prohibit American companies operating abroad from deducting their foreign branch losses from American taxes, even when their other foreign affiliates are earning profits.

The oil industry, which upholds the free-enterprise system when it comes to freedom from Government regulation, cannot ask to be treated as a special ward of the Government when it comes to paying taxes. There is no reason why, out of its huge and growing income, the oil industry cannot pay equitable taxes and still finance its own capital and drilling expenses. Decisions about domestic or foreign operations should be made in terms of their genuine economic desirability, rather than to take advantage of tax breaks.

SECRETARY BUTZ DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK WITH CONGRESSMAN SHRIVER

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, one of the mainstays of the economy of the State of Kansas is agriculture and agribusiness. The Kansas farmer, historically, has done an outstanding job in not only feeding the people of our own Nation but the world. Because of the importance of recent developments, I recently met with Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz to discuss the agricultural outlook and problems facing Kansas and the Nation. He provided me with frank answers to my questions ranging from falling wheat prices, financial losses of cattle feeders, to fertilizer and baling wire shortages. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of my interview with Secretary Butz.

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EARL BUTZ (MARCH 26, 1974)

Mr. SHRIVER. In the past six weeks or so wheat prices have moved from an all-time high of around \$5 or \$6 per bushel to something closer to \$3, or at least in that neighborhood. Do you view this as a temporary market reaction or are the goods days for the farmer behind us?

Mr. BUTZ. No, Garner, the good days for the farmer aren't behind us. You know we've had a lot of talk about \$5 wheat and above, but very few farmers sold for \$5. They sold before the price went up, so it's been a run up and a run down—now that prices strengthened some in recent days; so I think this rapid decline is passed. This is a matter of fact—you can sell right now in the futures market and lock in a pretty dog-gone good price for your 1974 wheat.

Mr. SHRIVER. I am told we should expect a lag of about two months before we begin to see oil in the marketplace from the middle east, now that the embargo has been lifted by the Arabs. What does this portend for farmers in terms of fuel availability this spring and fuel price changes?

Mr. BUTZ. I think we're going to have plenty of fuel this spring. We may have tight spots. From the very start Administrator Simon and the Federal Energy Office has assured that farmers are going to have all the fuel they need to get their jobs done in '74. President Nixon has insisted on that. Only last week in Cabinet he again said we need this full production in 1974. We're going to see that we have the fuel necessary to get the job done.

Mr. SHRIVER. For years we have been watching the decline of the small farm and the creation of large units. If the world market for our grains softens again, will that accelerate this process?

Mr. BUTZ. I don't think so. The world market for our grains, I think, is going to continue pretty substantial for the foreseeable future. We're going to come through '74 crop year with a little build up in world stock, but it won't be burdensome. As a matter of fact, I can't see anything that's very dark on the horizon for 1975. We're in a situation with rising levels of affluence around the world—rising levels of eating. Now I know we have some distressed places because of the higher cost of energy, and this means that some of the importing nations, like Japan for example, will have to spend more money for the energy they import. But there's no sign they're going to slacken off in food. You know food's just about as fundamental and about as basic as energy is.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Secretary, as you know the beef industry—cattle growers, feeders . . . have been in something of a financial bind lately. I have been receiving quite a little mail from constituents about the beef industry.

Mr. BUTZ. You're not the only one. We've been receiving it too.

Mr. SHRIVER. I bet. But something has recently happened down in your department and in government. Would you tell us about that?

Mr. BUTZ. Yes, even though agriculture in aggregate is in pretty good shape, we've tried to get farm income up; it is up, we make no bones about that. But there are soft spots. One of the real soft spots has been the cattle feeding industry. Our feeders are taking cattle out of the lots at an actual loss of \$100 to \$150 a head. They're doing that in your district in Kansas, too, and this hurts. Believe me it hurts. And placements aren't going back into the feed lots like they should. We don't like that, because that means we may be in trouble on an adequate supply of fed-beef six or eight months down the road.

But just on Tuesday of this week we announced a purchase program for beef up to \$45 million to be used for school lunch. This means that we will have to store that this summer because the school is practically over this year now. But beef's a good bargain now. I think it makes sense to buy that now and I hope this puts some strength under the fed-cattle market.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Secretary, fuel shortages have been blamed for everything lately, but in one area a shortage of crude oil has posed a real threat to Kansas farmers: it is one of the basic source ingredients for fertilizer. The official position is that there is no shortage of fertilizer, but many farmers dispute this. Can you comment on this situation?

Mr. BUTZ. Well, I certainly can. I don't think the official position is that there's no shortage of fertilizer. We do in fact have a shortage. We're not going to have enough to meet the demands of all our farmers. This is partly because the demand is higher than normal. On the other hand, the total tonnage of fertilizer that will be on hand for the 1974 crop will exceed that available for the 1973 crop. A lot of this was plowed down last fall. We had a good fall for fall plowing and fertilization; I think our critical area is in nitrogen. We make our nitrogen out of natural gas, and natural gas is in short supply.

We've got some problems with phosphate, but only last week the president and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered eleven railroads to make available one hundred hopper cars each to the Atlantic Coast Line to move phosphate out of Florida. I think that will help. And that should reach Kansas out here. I think we'll have enough nitrogen to do the bulk of

our fertilization on corn this spring, and top-dressing the wheat, but not all everybody wants. They simply want more than they wanted a year ago.

Mr. SHRIVER. The situation also seems to be worsening for anyone who is in the market for bailing wire. What are the causes of this shortage, and how soon can our farmers expect to see some improvement?

Mr. BUTZ. Well, we used to get a lot of our bailing wire from imported bailing wire, then we had price ceilings on bailing wire in this country until three or months ago which I think were quite unwise. They discouraged domestic producers from producing bailing wire and dropped our imports down to a trickle, and we were running short.

We took the price ceilings off bailing wire and other steel products two or three months ago. I personally telephoned the half-a-dozen or so major manufacturers of bailing wire. They're back in the manufacturing business now, full speed. Again, we're going to have spot shortages of this; some of it has gone into the black market and into the hands of scalpers. It's not going to be easy. But we are producing it as fast as we can produce it in this country, and again, I hope we'll have enough to get by this summer.

Mr. SHRIVER. Well, there's another problem that we have had in Kansas—every year, seems like—and that has to do with railroad boxcars, and they seem to be fewer in Kansas than the farmer would like to see. Is that shortage abating?

Mr. BUTZ. That has been a real problem, Garner, and especially last year it was a real problem, but we've put approximately 16,000 new hopper cars on line in the last year. The railroads have—and they've got another six or 8,000 on order. We've improved our turn-around time in trains; we're using more unit trains. I think the situation's improved. We still don't have enough. There's going to be a shortage this summer, but less than last summer. But last year, remember, we had to move virtually two crops of wheat in one year; this year it's just a matter of moving one crop of wheat.

Mr. SHRIVER. I've heard considerable talk around the Congress—it particularly emanates from the Senate side—concerning wheat reserves, Crop reserves. What's your position on that?

Mr. BUTZ. Well, we need reserves, there's no question about that. There are proposals on the Senate side, as you said, for a huge government-held reserve. I'm opposed to that. I think three or four years ago we had huge government reserves. They weren't set up for that purpose, they were the byproduct of our price support program—they were price-depressing, they clogged the market, they were costly; it was costing us just two years ago—it was costing us \$300 million a year just to store the stuff. Now those government-held reserves are gone. I think it's great. I think we shouldn't accumulate them again. You can't hide a reserve, even though government owns it; you can't insulate it from the market, it's bound to be price-depressing. And therefore I think our reserves should be helped by the private trade and by the farmers.

Mr. SHRIVER. I was a cosponsor of a Rural Development Act, which contains some federal assistance provisions to help rural communities and small farmers, and that act now has been implemented. Can you assess its results yet?

Mr. BUTZ. Yes, Garner, you were a cosponsor of that, and I congratulate you for it. It was a good Act. We're moving forward on it. We have increased loan authorization for community development, for facilities to help with new business concerns that come into rural America, and I think we're set to move down the tract rapidly.

RIGHT TO PRIVACY

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 2, 1974

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, in a decision just 73 years ago, Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the New York Court of Appeals sounded a contemporary note, commending what we have come to call the right to privacy. "A man," wrote Chief Justice Parker, "has a right to pass through this world, if he wills, without having his pictures published, his business enterprises discussed, his successful experiments written up for the benefit of others, or his eccentricities commented upon, whether in handbills, circulars, catalogs, newspapers, or periodicals." Since 1902 the right of the citizen to be alone has been subject to intrusions on a scale which no one could have then predicted or foreseen. Data banks, numerical identifiers, and all kinds of electronic and other means of securing information have flourished, as the psalm says of the wicked, "like a green bay tree."

In his grim novel of Soviet life, "Cancer Ward," Alexander Solzhenitsyn portrayed a society in which the right to individual privacy is subverted and destroyed by the state:

As every man goes through life, he fills in a number of forms for the record, each containing a number of questions. There are thus hundreds of little threads radiating from each man, millions of threads in all. If these threads were suddenly to become visible, people would lose all ability to move.

It is to prevent anything like this in America that I join with my colleagues today to reflect the growing concern among our people and to demonstrate the congressional commitment to privacy.

There are grave problems in both the private and the public sectors of our Nation. The use and abuse of information gathered by credit organizations, harassment of citizens by telephone and bill collection agencies, and the exchange of personal data among such bodies as banks, hospitals, insurance agencies, credit bureaus, and police are all related to the threat to confidentiality in the private sector. In the public sector there are similar problems, including the gathering and unauthorized distribution of records and other personal data, the use and abuse of national computer data banks, and the collection of information on virtually every aspect of individual life.

In the words of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Privacy and Data:

This personal information may be collected without the consent of the individual; without provision to check its accuracy; and without control over its dissemination.

Moreover, the growing exchange of such records between governmental and private agencies gives a special urgency to the measures which have been proposed in Congress.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of bills to protect individual privacy in both the public and private sectors. H.R. 6840 would limit the sale or other distribu-

tion of mailing lists by Federal agencies. H.R. 8024 provides that individuals on whom Federal records are maintained or augmented be informed of such and have the right of inspecting and correcting the record. Disclosure to other agencies and persons are limited to those cases mandated by law, and the individual must be informed of such disclosure. In the private sphere, H.R. 10440 sets civil penalties for the use of the telephone to threaten or harass an individual in order to collect an alleged debt or to inform the individual's employer of such allegation. I strongly urge the passage of these three bills and their swift implementation.

One area of governmental concern which is always in conflict with the right to privacy is the census. This is a necessary function of the Federal Government which is mandated by the Constitution. Great care must be taken, however, to prevent the Census Bureau from overstepping their bounds. With this in mind I recently testified before the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service regarding an abusive aspect of one of the economic census questionnaires. My testimony follows:

ECONOMIC CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

(By Angelo D. Roncallo)

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be afforded this opportunity to make this statement to the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics on behalf of H.R. 10510 which provides for Congressional approval of the content of Economic Census questionnaires.

Other witnesses, I am sure, will testify in support of the bill in general, telling you how the Bureau of the Census can and has gone beyond Title 13 of the U.S. Code as enacted by Congress and even further beyond the Constitutional requirement for a census. I think it is important that the full committee and its counterpart in the Senate take back the reins of power in this field and see to it that Congressional intent is complied with by exercising direct oversight of the questions and form of the Economic Census.

Instead of discussing the bill in general, therefore, I wish to concentrate my testimony today on an abuse currently being practiced by the Census Bureau—an abuse which I am confident the Committee would not allow, had it the power which H.R. 10510 would grant. I refer to Form MB-2, which is titled the "1972 Survey of Business Ownership" and requires businesses under penalty of law to reveal the principal source of ancestry of owners, partners or shareholders. I am deeply disturbed at the constitutional questions which this questionnaire raises.

Although the Census Bureau is prohibited by law from revealing information regarding individual firms, I believe that the Constitution is concerned with preventing the possibility of abuse at least as much as correcting present or past infringements on the rights of our citizens. Historically, such information has often been used to discriminate against minority groups. Certainly as long as lists of businesses owned by persons of specific ethnic backgrounds can be compiled by Bureau records—and they have admitted to me that this would be a simple task for the computer—there will always be those who will seek to misuse them.

As their justification for including this questionnaire under the Economic Census, the Bureau has written me that "from the point of better management and budgeting" they decided to fund the survey in this

manner, thus replacing a former voluntary survey underwritten by SBA, HUD, OEO, Department of Labor and the Economic Development Administration. In doing so, of course, the survey became anything but voluntary. In effect, the Bureau is saying: you are not Americans, you are hyphenated-Americans, and if you don't believe us, you can think about it in jail.

I would not have any violent objections, were this information solicited on a voluntary basis under another census program. If persons do not mind categorizing themselves in this manner, that is fine with me. Nor, at this time, do I want to get into the propriety of collecting ethnic data in the enumerative population census. But there is absolutely no legal or moral justification for this unwarranted invasion of privacy in the name of economics. This is a social, not economic issue.

The Census Bureau says that they need these statistics to provide the above Agencies with the means to evaluate the success of their respective programs in reaching and helping target clients. This monitoring could be done as easily by each Agency using their applicants as a base or through voluntary questionnaires which would enumerate those firms which want to be identified as minority businesses. After all, if they do not want the label, they are not seeking assistance under the various aid programs and are not really a part of the target audience.

There are also procedural problems with Form MB-2, such as forcing a person of mixed origin to identify with only one facet of his heritage. The answer is not to improve the form, however, but to eliminate it entirely.

Mr. Chairman, I feel certain that the Committee would stop this and other unwarranted invasions of privacy if H.R. 10510 were enacted into law. At least every Member would finally be assured of a fair hearing of his concerns on their merits by an objective body looking to protect the public interest, rather than looking to defensively justify previously made bureaucratic decisions. As our oversight committee, you are eminently qualified to represent the House in this area and to see that Congressional intent is complied with.

I respectfully urge the Subcommittee to report H.R. 10510 to the full Post Office and Civil Service Committee so that the bill can reach the Floor of the House at the earliest possible date. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, ours is the challenge of preserving, protecting, and enhancing the right to privacy which belongs in-violate to every citizen, a task which will reaffirm our commitment to individual liberty and the dignity of every person under God. I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. GOLDWATER) and my colleague from New York (Mr. KOCH) for taking these special orders today. I am pleased to join with them and the other Members who have spoken on behalf of the right to privacy.

OPPOSES SUPPLEMENTAL MILITARY AID TO SOUTH VIETNAM

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the Department of Defense request for a supplemental \$474 million in-

crease in military assistance to South Vietnam.

Congress set a ceiling of \$1.126 billion on military aid to Saigon for the fiscal year 1974—a \$474 million reduction from the administration's request of \$1.6 billion. This \$474 million increase proposal was clearly an attempt to circumvent and negate congressional efforts to place strictures on the volume of military aid given to South Vietnam. To continually approve the supplemental requests of the Department of Defense will only tend to encourage the Pentagon to take less seriously or disregard entirely the will of Congress as expressed through its annual budget.

Experience of the past decade should have demonstrated the futility of incremental increase. The supplemental \$474 million request will only increase U.S. involvement and commitment in South Vietnam as well as Saigon's reliance on the United States. In addition, history has shown that increased military aid will have little effect on the outcome of the conflict in Vietnam. The only result will be an increase in the level of violence—the Vietnamese populace has already experienced 120,000 casualties since the cease-fire—and added support to a dictatorial government.

Congress must once again reaffirm its intention to reduce the level of conflict in Vietnam by deleting the requested increase of \$474 million in military aid while, at the same time, maintain a commitment to assist the Vietnamese people rebuild their lives and land which have been ravaged by unending years of war.

DR. GLENN SEABORG SPEAKS ON FUTURE LIFESTYLES

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently came across an abridged copy of a speech delivered by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, former Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission that addressed many of the critical questions facing the Congress and the Nation today. I think that Dr. Seaborg put forth some very interesting ideas, that are worth considering. The speech was reprinted in the March newsletter of the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance.

The speech follows:

ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY TECHNOLOGY CAN PLAY POSITIVE ROLE IN SHAPING FUTURE LIFESTYLE

In our complex twentieth century world we must recognize that the capacity of our earth to sustain certain kinds of growth is limited; so we must recalibrate our traditional vision of a world with an unlimited supply of material resources, at the same time making sure that there is no limit to the growth of knowledge or of beauty in our lives. We are capable of improving our damaged environment if we will face the fact that energy use has finite and definite bounds and if we will look to long-term solutions of

our energy and resource problems. Can technology help solve these problems that are crowding in on us? Technology can do it if we use it with proper guidance.

In the United States we need not sacrifice our environment or completely change our standard of living if we develop a viable energy policy. We can begin by realizing that the age of "cheap" energy is over. In fact, energy never really was "cheap"; rather, we as a society were not paying the full costs of removing and burning irreplaceable fuels from the earth, either in terms of the inevitable scarcity that this would cause or in terms of environmental damage to our life-support system on earth; these costs we have only begun to assess.

Now we are ready to make energy conservation a high priority in our everyday lives. What degree of control can a free society exercise over energy demand? We can attack the problem of reducing waste and inefficiency in the energy conversion devices we employ. Our homes are inadequately insulated; we can reduce our space heating load up to 50 percent by use of proper insulation. Progress in this direction can be made by developing insulation codes for new construction, by providing loan incentives and by scheduling adjustments in the rate structure for heating fuels and electricity.

We must examine more closely our growing use of energy-intensive materials in terms of the total cost of society of energy—including the cost of environmental degradation and resource depletion. In the future, advantages of proposed new energy-intensive technologies must be assessed against their impact on the energy situation in the whole nation. Some innovations that might be desirable from other points of view, including environmental considerations, might be an unwise use of energy.

We can, I believe, develop an energy conservation ethic in this country and be the better off for it. The prime requisite to this development is leadership by government in providing legislative, regulatory and tax incentives for conservation in the support of badly needed programs, such as mass transit and urban development and research on new energy-economical technologies, especially in the transportation area. Considerations of energy utilization are fully as important as the search for new resource reserves; in fact, in the short time frame, as great an impact can probably be made by an intensive and determined program of resource conservation as by developing new energy sources. In the long term, however, we must have government leadership in the development of new energy sources, such as solar energy, geothermal energy, gasification and liquefaction of coal, fission and fusion energy.

Let me make a few remarks about nuclear power. There is no doubt that nuclear power has the potential to play a major role in both the short- and long-range time frames. It is possible that by 1980 some 20 percent of the electrical generation in the United States will come from conventional nuclear reactors and that this will rise to more than 50 percent by the year 2000 with breeder reactors beginning to play a role by that time.

The estimates of the time scale for nuclear power development are of course very rough, and the extent to which they are realized will depend on the future electrical requirements of the United States. Another factor will be the extent to which the public has confidence that the environmental and safety problems connected with nuclear power (conventional and breeder reactors) are being solved. These problems, which have been under intense study and public scrutiny, include the disposal of radioactive wastes (which is a solvable problem), the possibility (extremely remote) of a large-scale accident, and the problems of thermal pollution and routine emission of low levels of radioactive effluents, which are much less serious.

There is also the question of competing societal values involving the use of energy; or, stated more broadly, the generic question of fragile values in society. It is clear that there is a juxtaposition and, from time to time, open conflict between, on the one hand an energy-intensive way of life which brought about and undergirds the high standard of living that we enjoy, and on the other hand our growing awareness and appreciation of man's right to a viable environment, with clean air, pure water, open space and wilderness areas. It is not sufficient to observe that such conflict exists—signs of it are everywhere—nor simply to state that they must be resolved. We must devote attention and effort, as part of our national energy policy, to the question of how we should analyze and make choices among competing social values, for it is the outcome of the perpetual contest among these values that determines the future of a society.

Our present energy situation can help insure our future if we give heed to the present warnings and look ahead to the next shortages we are going to be facing—the shortage of metals in the United States. Many of us, who have been making speeches for nearly ten years about an impending energy shortage found our warnings ignored. Now many scientists and engineers are wondering if their warnings about the metals resources shortage will also be disregarded. The Federal Government must look immediately to these problems and plan for the future before we find ourselves in the midst of a "metals crisis."

We must force ourselves to look to the future in a realistic manner and realize the importance of pursuing research and development; we may find new alternatives to modes of living that none of us have even considered.

We need also to get on with the business of recycling. We must reverse our present materials situation. Waste and scrap, which we now call "secondary materials" must become our major resources. Virtually all materials could be reused indefinitely and our natural untapped resources could become the "make-up" materials or back-up supplies to replace amounts lost in use. Here again we must all make changes in our life style, and change from an affluent society to a recycle one.

Let me conclude by a bit of general speculation about the kind of world we will inhabit in the future—not necessarily what I want to happen but what I think will happen—since this latter is what is important. I believe that the energy crisis is a forerunner of many situations which will force us to change our attitudes, behavior and institutions during the remainder of this century and that there will be many social and physical changes in the next couple of decades. We live in a world highly interdependent with other nations, and international cooperation will have to continue to increase. We will move more toward a functional and less of a possessive society, which will make us more inclined to share material things and to take pleasure in doing so. There will be great alterations in the way in which we spend our time and energies. For example, communications may substitute for transportation in business, social and educational activities. In the last decades of the twentieth century we may find ourselves sustaining some difficulties and hardships because we have not given ourselves the necessary lead time to make an orderly transition in new modes of living.

Technology can help us make the transition, however, if it is high technology, well planned and managed, based on continuing scientific advances.

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COMPETITION IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES

HON. RICHARD W. MALLARY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. MALLARY. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, I rose to announce the completion of a study of competition in the energy industries sponsored by Congressman FISH, FRELINGHUYSEN, HORTON, WHITEHURST, and myself. At that time, some conclusions and recommendations of the study were presented.

During the conduct of this study a great deal of information was developed concerning the origins of the present energy crisis, the imbalance between supply and demand for energy, and the role which alternative sources of energy might play in solving long-term supply problems.

I present here a summary of information developed on this background which I believe is balanced and useful:

COMPETITION IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES

Though the energy problem has recently been the focus of much attention, confusion still exists as to its nature. Data disputes, differing technical judgments and conflicts of interest among industrialists, consumers, environmentalists, economists and scientists, further complicate the already complex question of how energy resources in the United States should be developed and allocated.

Many reasons are advanced to explain the rising prices of fuels and the apparent energy shortage. This paper will explore one possible factor contributing to these conditions—the nature of competition within and between the energy industries.

A discussion of the current state of the energy problem in the United States is included in this paper. The major parts, however, will examine the structure of competition in the energy industries and its relation to the current energy dilemma in the United States.

The forms of energy are so interrelated, with one often substituting for another, that factors affecting one energy form inevitably affect the others. For this reason, this paper will discuss the four major energy industries—natural gas, coal, oil and nuclear energy.

THE ENERGY CRISIS—REAL OR CONTRIVED?

Is there an energy crisis or merely a competition crisis? Some claim that the energy crisis has been contrived by the major petroleum companies with the objective of higher prices, elimination of independent competitors, additional tax loopholes, and relaxed environmental standards. According to this explanation, the petroleum industry is limiting refinery output, withholding crude oil from the independent refiners, and refusing finished products to the independent distributors, hoping to put them out of business.

Others contend that the energy shortage is not artificial, but results from skyrocketing consumer demand for natural gas and petroleum products at a time when industry efforts to increase supplies are being handicapped by factors largely beyond the industry's control and when petroleum is being called upon to make up for substantial shortfalls of other fuels. From all appearances, both of these explanations have partial validity.

Demand vs. supply

A problem in assessing the supply of energy is that most available statistics come

from the energy industries themselves. No independent, or government, survey of supplies exists.

Projections of demand have been made by various government agencies and panels. But experience has proven them equally unreliable. As a result, this section must be considered in light of the possible bias in the source of the information.

Though the energy problem may have been aggravated by industry and government practices, a severe problem, if not a crisis, appears to exist in the form of energy shortages. M. King Hubbert, a former Shell oil geologist, has written in *Scientific American* that fossil fuels (petroleum, coal and natural gas) will only last a few centuries longer. Hubbert says that most of the earth's remaining coal will be extracted between 2000 and 2300, that 80% of all petroleum in the United States will be used up by 1999, and that natural gas will near extinction by the end of this century.

The United States, with only 6% of the world's population, consumes 33% of the world's energy. Energy demands in the United States are growing at an annual rate of 4%; by contrast, U.S. population is increasing by slightly over 1% per year. By 1990, U.S. energy needs will be double those of 1970.

World demand for energy is rising even more quickly. During the 1960's, world demand rose by 4.9%, and it is expected to expand at an average annual rate of 5.6% during the present decade.

The U.S. consumption of natural gas from 1951-1969 increased more rapidly than the consumption of other fuels—experiencing about a 6% increase per year. Dwindling supplies have necessitated a curtailment of its use recently, and, therefore, petroleum remains the greatest source of energy. Consumption of crude oil increased at an average rate of 3.5% per year.

In contrast, the consumption of coal has decreased since the 1960's. Figures show that today natural gas supplies approximately 32% of all energy consumed in the United States as compared with 40% supplied by crude oil and 21% supplied by coal.

A closer examination of the supply and demand picture of four major sources of energy shows the role each has played and can hope to play in fulfilling our energy demands. Other sources of energy which may help supply future needs will be looked at briefly.

Petroleum

Today, the proven reserves of crude oil in the United States are the lowest since 1953. Excluding the reserves on the Alaskan North Slope, U.S. proven petroleum reserves were down to 26.7 billion barrels at the end of 1972. The U.S. share of total world proven reserves has dropped from 27% in 1952 to less than 6% in 1972. In 1972, the Middle East and Africa produced more than half of the world's total petroleum supply.

Historically, the United States had been self-sufficient in petroleum production. Domestic petroleum supplies were sufficient until the 1950's when increased needs began to be met by imports from the "friendly" nations of Canada and Venezuela. Because foreign oil was cheaper per barrel than domestic oil, imports rose sharply during the 1950's.

In 1959, the Mandatory Oil Import Program was established, placing strict limits on imports of foreign crude oil and petroleum products; its aim was to maintain a viable domestic oil industry. For a while, the program accomplished that aim; although higher prices resulted, the program protected the domestic suppliers from cheap foreign imported oil. With domestic shortages becoming critical, President Nixon suspended the import quota system in April, 1973.

Several factors have been put forth to help explain the current energy supply situation:

The Oil Import Program has, until recently, curtailed supplies of petroleum. Further, fluctuating quotas—the uncertainty of supply—have deterred the petroleum industry from fully developing refinery capacities for foreign crude. Currently, the petroleum companies are short of refinery capacity; until recently, no new refineries were under construction and the expansion of existing ones had ceased. At present, both major and independent refiners are planning to expand their capacity by a total of 740,000 barrels per day by the end of 1974, according to FEO figures. By the end of 1977, new refineries and expansion of existing refineries should increase domestic capacity by 2.7 million barrels per day. However, uncertainty regarding future sources of crude oil caused by the Arab embargo has led some refiners to reconsider these expansion plans. In addition, the costs of pollution controls, siting delays, court injunctions, and coastal zone regulations have aggravated further the problem of insufficient refinery capacity.

The petroleum industry claims that exploratory efforts have dropped 50% in the last 16 years, due to high costs, government control of natural gas prices, increased taxes and environmental opposition. U.S. industry has found it more attractive to develop abroad, for tax benefits and other economic incentives are greater.

The Alaskan pipeline has not yet been started, and 10 billion barrels of crude oil discovered there in 1968 are still underground.

Thirty-five leases in the Santa Barbara Channel are still shut down after an oil spill there in 1969, depriving the industry of that potential petroleum production.

As a result of the Arab oil embargo, total imports of crude oil and refined products have decreased from a high of approximately 6.8 million barrels per day before the embargo to 5.2 million barrels per day at the end of January 1974, according to Federal Energy Office figures.

At the same time, an unprecedented growth in demand for gasoline and distillate fuel has occurred, with consumption setting all-time highs during the first 5 months of 1973. Demand for distillate oil, used for home heating oil, diesel fuel and some generation of electricity and industrial heating rose 9.5% from 1971 to 1972. During the first 5 months of 1973, distillate oil demand demonstrated a continued rise of 3% over the corresponding period in 1972. Gasoline demand has risen at a rate of 5% yearly from 1968 to 1971; during the past 2 years, the increase has been about 6%. Meanwhile, the volume of crude oil processed by the refiners has risen only 3%.

Many factors account for the increased demand for gasoline and distillate fuel:

The automobile mania of our society in itself accounts for a large part of the increased demand. The increase in cars on the road, the increased affluence and leisure, increased production of larger, heavier cars, plus the addition of gasoline-consuming power options on autos (air conditioning, automatic transmissions) have contributed to the increased consumption. Air conditioning, for example, when in operation, decreases automobile mileage by as much as 20%.

The growing concern for the environment has resulted in a loss of miles-per-gallon in cars with pollution control devices. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the controls are estimated to impose a fuel penalty of 7%. The *Oil and Gas Journal* (April, 1973) conducted private tests that show a loss of 11 to 17% on gasoline mileage. Chase Manhattan Bank conducted a study which estimated that half of the expected growth in gasoline demand will be the result of controls on late model cars.

The high price of petroleum and the low natural gas prices caused many companies to switch to natural gas to satisfy their needs. As gas reserves dwindled, however, many users including electric utilities and heavy industries, have switched back to oil, adding to the skyrocketing demand.

The more stringent pollution standards have caused many users of residual oil—a high sulfur content fuel—to use the "cleaner" distillate oil. Electric utilities, for example, have been burning distillate oil to generate electricity at a rate of nearly 25 times as much per day in 1973 as in 1967.

Access to the Alaskan petroleum has been expedited by Congressional action; this petroleum could begin to be available within 3 to 4 years. Though delays have stemmed from uncertainty over leasing procedures and from major oil spills, offshore oil has already become a significant factor; by 1985, it may provide as much as 25% of the nation's petroleum needs.

As the gap between domestic supply and demand has widened, the United States has become increasingly dependent on petroleum imports. In 1960, imports supplied 18% of the nation's petroleum. Before the Arab embargo, the U.S. had been importing over one-third of its 1973 petroleum supplies. As a result of the embargo, imports are unreliable and expensive. Assuming that the embargo ends and imports return to 1973 levels, the State Department estimates that the 1974 U.S. petroleum import bill could reach \$12 billion, of which \$3 billion would be attributable to the recent price increases posted by Arab exporters.

Natural gas

Natural gas was not widely used and marketed until World War II. The war served as the impetus for the development of interstate pipeline transportation on a major scale. The fact that natural gas requires low capital investment and is relatively free of air pollutants spurred its further post-war growth.

Estimates place proven world reserves of natural gas at 1,144 trillion cubic feet, about 20% of that being located in the United States. Proven reserves are those which are known to exist and which can be economically recovered using known methods. According to the American Gas Association, U.S. proven reserves decreased 4% from the end of 1970 to 1971 and decreased 18% since 1967. The rapid depletion of reserves can be traced to the fact that, over the last 10 years, demand for natural gas has doubled while exploratory drilling has declined.

The uncertainty of the size of potential natural gas reserves is reflected by two conflicting figures. Such differing figures cast doubt on the actual future supply. The Gas Association places potential natural gas reserves at about 1,178 trillion cubic feet. The U.S. Geological Survey, however, estimates the figure to be 2,100 trillion cubic feet. Potential reserves are natural gas believed to exist but not yet directly proven by exploratory drilling.

In 1954, the Supreme Court, deciding against the Phillips Petroleum Company, ruled that the Federal Power Commission (FPC) is charged with regulating the price of natural gas at the wellhead. The Court held that a "natural monopoly" existed which called for such a remedy; this regulatory power proceeds from the 1938 Natural Gas Act by which the FPC was established. Regulation has caused natural gas prices to remain relatively low, causing demand to rise while supply decreased. The low price of natural gas has resulted in electric utilities, industry and home-owners burning gas simply because it is cheap. Further, the low prices have discouraged drillers from even looking for gas.

The U.S. is not running out of natural gas in the immediate future. Proven reserves are low—about a 12 year supply—but, poten-

tial reserves would last at least 50 years at present rates of consumption.

For the future, the Interior Department expects much natural gas to come from offshore drilling on the outer continental shelf. The manufacture of synthetic gas from naphtha and coal, and technical advances that make it possible to ship large quantities of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from abroad in tankers are all means predicted to help fulfill future gas needs, though at a much higher price.

Coal

In contrast to the threatened depletion of petroleum and natural gas reserves, the United States has a vast coal supply. Possessing 20% of the world's coal resources—the second largest reserves in the world—the U.S. has more than 3 trillion tons of coal. Of this amount, half is considered economically recoverable with existing technology. At today's consumption rates, it will provide a 300 year supply. Air quality regulations prevent the use of the abundant coal supplies because of the high sulfur content. The environmental destruction caused by stripmining of coal has inhibited the use of coal.

The basic problem with the coal supply is that no commercially successful way of burning it cleanly has emerged. The conversion of coal to gas or oil is still inefficient; it is uncertain when technical breakthroughs will permit greater use of such products.

Coal production has dropped slightly in the last couple years. The closing of mines accounts for much of the lower production. Several factors have caused mine closings: their inability to comply with health and safety standards, the mining of high-sulfur coal that could not meet fuel quality standards in their normal marketing area, and the high operation costs. Lower productivity in the operating mines reportedly results from the need to comply with health and safety regulations. The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970 has issued tightened pollution regulations for 1975 and even tougher standards will follow shortly thereafter.

Coal is the most abundant of our fossil fuels. If processing techniques are perfected and if safe and environmentally sound extraction and combustion methods are developed, coal can supply much of our future energy demands.

Nuclear energy

Earlier government surveys were misleading as to the potential of nuclear power as a future energy supplier; in 1968, the Department of the Interior estimated that by 1973 the principal civilian nuclear power reactors in the United States would have a capacity of over 51,000 megawatts of electricity. During 1973, however, nuclear power has been providing only 17,900 megawatts of electricity, accounting for about 1% of the nation's energy and 4% of its electrical generating capacity. Thus far, about 25 nuclear power plants have received operating licenses in the U.S., and another 117 are planned or under construction.

Within the nuclear power plant is a nuclear power reactor; the reactor is the device in which a controlled nuclear chain reaction takes place by the continued self-sustaining splitting of the uranium, plutonium or thorium atoms. This reaction gives off heat. In the power reactor, the heat is used to generate electric power much as the heat from fossil fuels can be used for electrical generation. Nuclear energy is used basically for electricity and processing heat.

The nuclear industry includes all companies contributing to the nuclear field—from uranium-mining to construction of reactors. About half of all uranium mined is now processed into fuel for nuclear power plants.

In 1970, the total world market for uranium was about 30,000 tons, half of which

came from the U.S. To make nuclear power economical, uranium must be recovered at \$10 or less a pound. Estimated U.S. reserves of the desired uranium recoverable at that price were 840,000 tons as of January 1, 1970.

Most of the present investment is in the power reactor field, mainly by utility companies. Thus while there is actual overproduction of uranium at this time, a joint report of the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency anticipates supplies will shrink as nuclear power plants increase in number, and that by 1975 or 1976, there may be a shortage of uranium.

Nuclear energy has advantages over traditional sources of energy. As a domestic energy source, it would assist our balance of payments problem. Further, nuclear power plants do not emit combustion products; plants, however, do dispose of waste heat to nearby bodies of water thus causing thermal pollution.

There is a growing concern that delicate aquatic ecology may be adversely affected by the temperature rise which results from this practice. The development of alternate systems of cooling is being attempted.

Serious technical questions regarding the safety of nuclear power plants and the cost of nuclear power rising rather than declining in comparison with coal and petroleum slowed nuclear energy development. Further delays in the development of nuclear energy are due to siting decisions which often call for approval before a myriad of different local state and federal agencies. The problems relating to licensing have resulted already in a situation in which construction of identical plants takes 5 years in Japan and over 11 years in the United States.

The Atomic Energy Commission projects that nuclear power will increase to 30% of the domestic electric generating capacity by 1985. Nuclear power may provide a long-range answer to our energy problems, but it cannot pick up much of the energy load in the next few years.

Other energy sources

Several potential sources of energy exist—sources which have not yet proven economically and technically feasible. Extensive research and development are required for hopes of using these sources to fulfill future needs:

Shale Oil—Projections indicate that commercial oil will be produced from shale at competitive prices in anywhere from 3 to 10 years. Oil shale faces severe environmental tests, because the processing produces most wasteful disposal problems.

Tar Sands—Some suggest that the tar sands of Canada would provide the fastest, lowest cost, most practical route to increase in the U.S. oil supply.

Geothermal Power—Geothermal power, electricity generated from the earth's underground heat, is now contributing modestly to power needs on the West Coast. According to some projections, it will be providing 20% of what FPC figures electricity demand will be by the end of the century.

Solar Power—Solar power, using the sun's rays to generate heat and electricity, is being explored with the belief that it is among the best prospects for a long-term energy source. Experiments with solar power will be conducted with future orbiting satellites.

Ocean gradients, tides and winds

Ocean gradients, tides and winds may have potential as energy sources if we can learn to harness them effectively.

Nuclear Fusion—Increased funds have been budgeted for developing new technology which would use the energy produced by nuclear fusion to generate electricity. However, even here scarcity is a problem: the fusion process requires the use of scarce "heavy hydrogen" nuclei.

Most studies set 1985 as the target day by which coal, nuclear power, and some of these other more exotic energy sources will be developed to meet significant portions of U.S. energy needs. Only petroleum and natural gas, however, seem to provide solutions within the time-frame and environmental requirements of the immediate U.S. energy problems.

ANISAKIASIS—ONE REASON FOR THE PURE FISH BILL

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, anisakiasis, or herring worm disease, is a relatively new addition to the consumers' lexicon. The hazards for man from this disease have not been fully chronicled, but one thing has become certain—eating improperly prepared salt water fish can pose as great a danger to man as consuming undercooked pork or raw salt water fish.

The Food and Drug Administration is seeking authority so that they may better protect the consumer from afflictions such as anisakiasis. In September of last year, I introduced the "Pure Fish and Fishery Products Act of 1973" (H.R. 10150) which would guarantee an improved surveillance and inspection apparatus for seafood similar to that presently in force to inspect meat and poultry destined for the U.S. dinner tables.

I commend the article appearing in the March 19 edition of the New York Times to those of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD who are concerned with consumer safety:

FDA SEEKS CURB ON FISH PARASITE CAUSING PUZZLING DISEASE

(By Lawrence K. Altman)

Spurred by outbreaks in Europe and Asia of a puzzling, newly discovered disease caused by a fish parasite, the Food and Drug Administration is seeking to protect Americans, whose appetites for raw fish dishes have grown recently.

The parasitic infection, called anisakiasis, or herring worm disease, is relatively new in the annals of medicine. A Dutch physician, Dr. E. L. Straub, is credited with diagnosing the first case in 1955, but it was not until the mid-1960's that it was recognized as a public health problem abroad.

Last week, the first North American medical symposium on anisakiasis was held in New York. Doctors attending the New York Society of Tropical Medicine symposium at Rockefeller University agreed that the disease remained a mystery of the deep blue sea.

The parasite, which thrives in salt water fish, is rapidly destroyed by heat and is killed by freezing. It survives smoking because the temperature in the process is too low. Unless cooked, the parasite can withstand vinegar for up to 51 days. The disease does not spread from one human to another. Only those who eat infected raw or undercooked fish are infected.

EATING HAZARDS KNOWN

Though people have long known about the hazards of eating raw or undercooked pork or fresh water fish, only with the discovery of anisakiasis cases in the Netherlands and Japan have doctors learned that similar hazards can result from marine fish.

"The extent of anisakiasis as a world health problem is still being discovered," Dr. George J. Jackson, an F.D.A. parasitologist and the symposium moderator, said.

During the last decade, several hundred cases have been reported throughout the world. Just six cases have been diagnosed in the United States, all within the year since the F.D.A. set up a unit to study this and other fish-borne parasitic diseases.

The F.D.A.'s concern reflects changing American life-styles and the growing taste that people have acquired for raw fish like sashimi, herring or gravlax from foreign travel, growth of international trade, recipes featured in new cookbooks, and a booming interest in natural foods.

The life-cycle of the anisakine parasite is poorly understood. Seals, porpoises and whales are among the marine mammals in which the parasite completes its life cycle.

But because the anisakine parasite cannot mature and reproduce in humans, infections in man are regarded as accidental. However, the parasites can survive long enough to damage the body and confuse physicians about the correct diagnosis.

A SEVERE REACTION

Apparently, just a few small worms—each is an inch at most in length—can produce a severe inflammatory reaction in the bowel wall. This reaction is characterized by the presence of cells called eosinophils from the blood.

"How can such a small worm cause so much damage for such a large area around it in the bowel wall?" asked Dr. John D. Frame, the society's president. Scientists from virtually every laboratory working on the disease were in the audience. None could provide an answer.

"The reaction is out of all proportion to the size of the worm," Dr. Catherine Coolidge of Harvard said.

Discovery of the disease has stimulated landlubbers among these parasitologists to develop sea legs as they join commercial fishermen aboard trawlers in international waters.

Dr. Thomas Cheng of Lehigh University told his colleagues that from such studies he had found the parasite in several varieties of fish like flounder, cod and haddock sold at markets in the United States.

Many participants pointed to the explosive nature of the foreign anisakiasis outbreaks that caught everyone by surprise as a clue to a potentially important health problem rather than an exotic rarity.

Infections developed among those who ate Dutch Green Herring, the raw, lightly salted herring that people bought, for example, as they stopped at a stand at an Amsterdam street corner. Dutch legislation ended that outbreak by requiring that commercial herring be frozen for at least 24 hours before marketing.

"715"

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, little has been left unsaid of Henry Aaron's Olympian achievement. But I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Aaron on hitting his 715th home run last night. Not only has he eclipsed the most coveted record in sports history, but he has also given the people of this Nation a hero, someone to respect and

cheer for. In spite of the differences and conflicts of men, he has brought us together through the glory of sports.

Again, I salute Mr. Aaron's achievement, and I am sure my colleagues join me in this salute to a man of supreme stature both on and off the field.

SWISSVALE BOROUGH HONORS VETERANS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time today to commend the citizens of the borough of Swissvale in the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania for their recent public recognition of the men and women who have worn a military uniform in the defense of our Nation and its way of life.

On Sunday, March 30, in a cold and whipping wind the people of this community dedicated a veterans' memorial, which reads:

Erected by the citizens of Swissvale in honor of those who have served in the armed forces of the United States and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

The memorial, carved from marble, was surrounded by wreaths presented by various participating organizations, including Bentz-Isles Post 6697, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Swissvale Overseas Veterans, D. W. Brooks Post 63, American Legion and its Women's Auxiliary; Swissvale Ministerial Association; Acorn Club; Lodge 416, Loyal Order of Moose; Primavera Lodge 149, Order of Italian Sons and Daughters of America; Swissvale Democratic and Republican Organizations; Lodge 656, Free and Accepted Masons; Swissvale Police and Volunteer Fire Department; Chapter 62, Women of the Moose, and Lodge 1107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the principal address of the day, Mr. Samuel Neuman, chairman of the citizens fund-raising committee to erect the memorial and a member of Post 6679,

VFW, pointed out it is the duty of Americans today to honor and remember those who go forth in the defense of our Nation "for they are the true guardians of freedom, justice, and equality among men."

Mayor Anthony Vergona formally dedicated the memorial as it was unveiled by Councilmen Raymond Leopold, Martin McTiernan, and Melvin Wach, and Police Chief Michael McGurk. An honor guard fired a salute to those who died as the haunting sounds of "Taps" echoed and re-echoed over the solemn crowd. The ceremonies concluded with the playing of "God Bless America" by the Swissvale area high school band, directed by Mr. Barry Larnavich with Miss Debbie Harmuth as vocal soloist.

Mr. Speaker, I deem it proper that the Congress of the United States salute the citizens of Swissvale for their display of love for their country and respect for those who fought and died for it. I expressly commend those who participated in the formal program: Mayor Vergona, Mr. Neuman, Comdr. Joseph Giordano, Sgt. Robert Hags, and Chaplain Peter Begg, all of Post 6679, VFW, Rev. Lon Haack of the Swissvale Ministerial Association, and Rabbi Joseph Weiss of the Rabbinical Board of Greater Pittsburgh.

IN WHOSE LIFETIME?

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, very shortly, we will be taking up H.R. 13053, the National Cancer Amendments of 1974, to authorize funding for our Nation's cancer research program for the next 3 years. On March 26 of this year I wrote to Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., director of the National Cancer Program at the National Cancer Institute. The subject of this correspondence was to request a list of scientifically approved cancer research projects for fiscal year 1973 which NCI was not able to fund.

This past week Dr. Rauscher responded

to my request noting that the total value of research grants which NCI was not able to fund is approximately \$22,244,959. He also added to this information a listing of construction grant applications which have been approved but are currently unfundable. The dollar value of these construction grants is \$29,010,800.

The point I would like to emphasize to our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, is that the levels of funding authorized in H.R. 13053 are barely sufficient to fund slightly more than half of the approved projects at NCI. It is significant to note that in 1971 the National Panel of Consultants for the Conquest of Cancer recommended to Congress a \$1 billion yearly budget by 1976 with which to fund our Nation's cancer research efforts. This panel was composed of outstanding businessmen, scientists and cancer researchers from around the country and was headed by Mr. Benno C. Schmidt, now the President's top cancer adviser.

In addressing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment concerning the 1974 Cancer Act Amendments, Dr. A. Hamblin Letton—a fellow Georgian and chairman of the Legislative Committee as well as past president of the American Cancer Society—made the following comparison:

For comparison purposes I would like to cite the NASA budget. We do not oppose it. NASA has provided some important biomedical advances such as extremely delicate heat sensors useful in the detection of breast cancer. But I think that this committee might be interested in the fact that, while we look sharply at a \$1 billion budget for the Conquest of Cancer, we are still spending upwards of \$3 billion per year on the conquest of space. NASA to date has spent approximately \$54 billion.

I wholeheartedly agree with Dr. Letton's logic—and I firmly believe we must provide enough money to adequately fund all approved research projects so that a cure for cancer can be found at the earliest possible moment.

At this time I would like to list for the information and review of our colleagues a complete report as provided to me by Dr. Rauscher on approved but unfunded projects:

UNFUNDED FISCAL YEAR 1973 RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATIONS

Grant No.	Principal investigator	Institution	Direct costs recommended
2 R01 CA01785-21: Characterization of plasma and urinary proteins.	Jirgensons, Bruno	University of Texas	\$29,934
2 R01 CA01785-21A1: Characterization of plasma and urinary proteins.	Jirgensons, Bruno	University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital—Tumor Institute	30,299
2 R01 CA03135-16: Steroids in relation to endocrine stimulated cancers.	Wolitz, Herbert H.	Boston University	40,500
3 R01 CA03641-1651: The coupling of enzyme-linked oxido-reductions.	Hoberman, Henry D.	Yeshiva University	10,168
3 R10 CA03888-16S1: Children's cancer study group A.	Leikin, Sanford L.	Children's Hospital National Medical Center	33,525
2 R01 CA03917-15: Patterns of normal and tumor cells.	Post, Joseph	New York University Medical Center	62,688
2 R01 CA04816-14: Histochemistry of pigments and carcinoid tumors.	Lillie, Ralph D.	Louisiana State University	58,844
2 R01 CA05203-13A1: Immunological studies of malignant transformation in vit.	Rose, Noel R.	SUNY—at Buffalo	29,754
2 R01 CA06913-10: Anabolic control in normal and neoplastic tissues.	Ives, David H.	Ohio State University	28,028
3 R01 CA07110-10S1: Highly strained nitrogen heterocyclics.	Gassman, Paul G.	do	14,000
3 R01 CA07175-10S1: Cancer research at McArdle Laboratory, supplement.	Rusch, Harold P.	University of Wisconsin	161,070
2 R01 CA07202-10: P- and s-azides, and p-aziridines—Anticancer agents.	Berlin, Kenneth D.	Oklahoma State University	23,071
3 R01 CA07304-10S1: Steroid hormone production and metabolism in cancer.	Gallacher, Thomas F.	Montefiore Hospital and medical center	57,435
3 R10 CA07306-09S1: Children's cancer study group A.	Nesbit, Mark E., Jr.	University of Minnesota	5,830
3 R01 CA07368-10S1: Interrelationships of normal and cancer cells.	Sweet, William H.	Massachusetts General Hospital	499,397
2 R01 CA07753-08A2: Cortisol inhibition of lymphoma cells and thymocytes.	Gabourel, John D.	University of Oregon	22,460
2 R01 CA07955-08A1: Regulation of mitochondria by a cytoplasmic factor.	Kun, Ernest	University of California	32,682
2 R01 CA08318-07A1: Radiation effect on protein and nucleic acid metabolism.	Yatvin, Milton B.	University of Wisconsin	32,578
3 R01 CA08593-07S1: Immune response to tumor grafts.	Gershon, Richard K.	Yale University	13,374
3 R01 CA10037-08: Mechanism of tumorigenesis.	Burdette, Walter J.	University of Texas	63,610
2 R01 CA10166-06A1: Osteolytic phytoestrogen esters in man.	Gordan, Gilbert S.	University of California	36,638
2 R01 CA10175-06A1: Oxytogenetics in leukemia and immunologic deficiency.	Zuelzer, Wolf W.	Child Research Center of Michigan	55,186

Grant No.	Principal investigator	Institution	Direct costs recommended
2 R01 CA12063-06: Aging and the anti-cancer defense mechanism	Baillif, Ralph N.	Tulane University	\$28,941
2 R01 CA10343-07: C19-Steroid metabolism by canine and human prostate	Cfner, Peter	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	36,752
2 R01 CA10399-06: "Biosynthesis of pteridines and polate-like compounds"	Shiota, Tetsud	University of Alabama	29,010
2 R01 CA10571-04: Synthesis of Di-N-Desmethyl analogs of actinomycin	Mosher, Carol W.	Stanford Research Institute	19,546
2 R01 CA10625-06: Membrane permeability of the ascites tumor cell	Aull, Felice B.	New York University	26,790
2 R01 CA10710-04A2: Nutrition and 1-carbon unit metabolism in neoplasia	Vitale, Joseph J.	Mallory Institute of Pathology Foundation	44,652
2 R01 CA10723-10: Factors controlling glycolysis in cellular systems	Coe, Elmon L.	Northwestern University	25,298
2 R01 CA10884-03: In vitro studies of the human trophoblast	Pattillo, Roland A.	Medical College of Wisconsin	19,000
2 R01 CA10995-06: Serum, urinary, and tissue enzymes in malignant disease	Rutenburg, Alexander M.	Boston University	54,265
2 R01 CA10996-06: Pyrimidine synthesis and cell division in human cancer	Smith, Edgar E.	do	18,000
2 R01 CA11003-04A2: Radiation effects on DNA, mechanism of protection	Kollmann, George J.	Albert Einstein Medical Center	20,226
2 R01 CA11036-05A1: Role of indole in urinary bladder carcinogenesis	Oyasu, Ryoichi	Northwestern University	23,092
2 R01 C11225-04: Functional status of mammary tumor mast cells	Combs, John W.	Pennsylvania State University	25,265
1 R01 CA11296-01A2: Boron compounds for neutron capture therapy of cancer	Kaczmarczyk, Alexander	Tufts University	25,936
2 R01 CA11331-04: Potential carcinogens related to tryptophan	Brown, Raymond R.	University of Wisconsin	40,794
2 R01 CA11465-04: Viral-induced control of host biosynthesis	Iglewski, Wallace J.	University of Oregon	28,230
2 R01 CA11496-04: Purification and biochemistry of tumor TRNA	Taylor, Milton W.	Indiana University Foundation	40,836
2 R01 CA11524-04: The control of replication in human lymphocytes	Loeb, Lawrence A.	Institute for Cancer Research	30,785
2 R01 CA11566-04: Tumor specific antigen and host immune responses	Cusumano, Charles L.	University of Florida	21,304
2 R01 CA11654-04: Melanogenesis in normal and malignant melanocytes	Maul, Gerd G.	Temple University School of Medicine	43,478
2 R01 CA11835-03: The control of DNA synthesis	Loeb, Lawrence A.	Institute for Cancer Research	22,647
3 R01 CA11898-03S1: Brain tumors, virological and immunological studies	Mahaley, M. S., Jr.	Duke University	9,300
2 R01 CA11906-03: Ferritin and iron metabolism in malignant cells	Munro, Hamish N.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	14,917
2 R01 CA11953-03: Ultraviolet and ionizing radiation damage	Griggs, Henry G.	Vanderbilt University	29,437
2 R01 CA11976-04: Physicochemical studies of viral nucleocapsid assembly	Luftig, Ronald B.	Duke University	57,085
3 R01 CA12026-03S1A1: DNA-cysteamine, DNA-n-ethylmaleimide studies by ESR	Milvy, Paul	New York University Medical Center	11,615
2 R01 CA12104-03: Kinetics of epithelial repair after irradiation	Goepp, Robert A.	University of Chicago	12,695
2 R01 CA12188-03: Basic studies in tumor deprivation therapy	Riley, Vernon T.	Pacific Northwest Research Foundation	16,800
2 R01 CA12211-03: Drug and X-ray effects of DNA-RNA-protein metabolism	Yarbro, John W.	Institute for Cancer Research	27,840
2 R01 CA12241-03: Immunological and hematological reconstitution	Meuwissen, Hilaire J.	Albany Medical College	21,784
2 R01 CA12432-02A1: Isolation of antitumor substances from plants	Fong, Harry H.	University of Illinois	29,357
3 R01 CA12472-02S1: Molecular mechanisms of viral (SV40) carcinogenesis	Robb, James A.	University of California, San Diego	12,249
3 R01 CA12560-02S1: Gene expressions of oncogenic viruses	Raskas, Heschel J.	St. Louis University	18,705
2 R01 CA12595-03: Thiol therapy in multiple myeloma	Adams, William S.	University of California	26,555
1 R01 CA12682-01A1: Culture studies of human gastrointestinal cancer	Trier, Jerry S.	University Hospital	26,100
1 R01 CA12698-01A1: Transvascular radiologic ablation of the adrenal glands	Snow, Harold D.	University of California	52,928
1 R01 CA12706-01A1: Biological studies of the cancer family syndrome	Lynch, Henry I.	Creighton University	123,215
1 R01 CA12713-01A1: RNA-dependent polymerases	Ackermann, W. Wilbur	University of Michigan	34,099
1 R01 CA12849-01A2: A study of depression in mouse lymphomas	Lumb, Judith R.	Atlanta University Center Corporation	49,560
1 R01 CA12895-01A1: Molecular mechanisms in human neoplasia	Neiman, Paul E.	University of Washington	24,806
1 R01 CA12968-01A1: Relationship between neoplasia and catatonic steroids	Selye, Hans	Universite de Montreal	38,957
1 R01 CA12999-01A1: Alterations of cell membrane in human neoplasia	Krauss, Stephen	University of Tennessee	26,635
1 R01 CA13002-01A1: Human chromosomal breakages and healing in cancer patients	Goh, Kong-OO	University of Rochester	49,406
1 R01 CA13055-01A1: Establishment of a crystallization laboratory	Harker, David	N.Y. State Department of Health—Roswell Park Division	12,000
1 R01 CA13060-01A1: Secretory immunologic system in cancer patients	Waldman, Robert H.	University of Florida	30,000
1 R01 CA13063-01A1: Nuclear acidic proteins, genome regulation, and cancer	Kongsvik, John R.	Putnam Memorial Hospital	27,923
1 R01 CA13071-01A1: Astrocytoma cell-surface alteration and host response	Dohan, Francis C., Jr.	Massachusetts General Hospital	41,340
1 R01 CA13084-01A1: An in vitro study to detect human type-C virus	Chapman, Albert L.	University of Kansas	22,960
1 R01 CA13089-01A1: Cytophilic antibodies in tumor rejection	Mitchell, Malcolm S.	Yale University	20,730
1 R01 CA13132-01A1: Collagen breakdown in basal cell carcinoma	Woessner, J. Frederick, Jr.	University of Miami	36,501
1 R01 CA13135-01A1: Immunological response to cell-linked antigens	Baumgarten, Alexander	Yale University	27,905
1 R01 CA13160-01A1: Effects of anticancer agents on avian blood development	Setoc, Frank	University of Oklahoma Research Institute	18,104
1 R01 CA13183-01A1: Ethnic factors in incidence of cancer	Modan, Baruch	Chaim Sheba Medical Center	12,685
1 R01 CA13204-01: Fundamental studies of carcinogenesis and chemotherapy	Haddow, Sir Alexander	University of London	31,151
1 R01 CA13234-01: Normal and neoplastic postembryonic development	Ruben, Laurens N.	Reed College	23,291
1 R01 CA13235-01A1: Exogenous factors and surface glycoproteins in cells	Cecarini, Costante	CUNY—Hunter College	24,372
1 R01 CA13262-01A1: Human lymphocyte-transforming agents	Chang Robert S.	University of California	55,348
1 R01 CA13265-01A1: Modulation of tumor specific antigenic expression	Drewinko, Benjamin	University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and tumor institute	20,000
1 R01 CA13267-01A1: A quantum chemical study of some tumor inhibitors	Flurry, Robert L., Jr.	Louisiana State University	13,253
1 R01 CA13275-01: Synthesis of potential carcinostats	Proctor, George R.	University of Strathclyde	11,772
1 R01 CA13295-01A1: Inhibition of large-size carcinogens	Boger, Eliahu	Bio-Research Institute, Inc.	25,000
1 R01 CA13310-01: Experimental therapy of lymphomas	Squire, Robert A.	Johns Hopkins University	57,976
1 R01 CA13338-01A1: Immunological studies on canine transmissible sarcoma	Yang, Tsu-Ju T.	University of Tennessee	48,375
1 R01 CA13345-01A1: Tumor cure enhancement with heat and x-radiation	Gillette, Edward L.	Colorado State University	37,306
1 R01 CA13378-01A1: Etiology and pathology of guinea pig leukemia	Nayak, Debi P.	University of California	34,731
1 R01 CA13388-01: Radiation and chemotherapeutic studies of leukemia	Witliak, Donald T.	Ohio State University Research Foundation	24,000
1 R01 CA13404-01A1: DNA polymerases of myeloma tumor	Gottlieb, A. Arthur	Rutgers University	30,099
1 R01 CA13406-01: Regulation of DNA transcription in hepatoma BW 7756	Anthony, Donald D.	Case Western Reserve University	19,871
1 R01 CA13425-01: Oncogenesis to carcinogens in tolerant animals	Pomeranz, Jerome R.	do	24,625
1 R01 CA13445-01A1: Collagen eiosynthesis in fibrous tumors	Henneman, Dorothy H.	New England Deaconess Hospital	40,849
3 R01 CA13453-01S1: Study of antigens from human cancer tissue	Turner, Michael D.	University of Rochester	20,200
1 R01 CA13460-01A1: Hepatic carcinogenesis and cholesterol synthesis	Goldfarb, Stanley	University of Wisconsin	32,975
1 R01 CA13480-01 1: Carcinostatic and carcinogenic heterocyclic compounds	Abramovitch, Rudolph A.	University of Alabama	27,430
1 R01 CA13519-01A1: Regulation of xanthine oxidase in cancer	Priest, David G.	Medical University of South Carolina	24,725
1 R01 CA13536-01A1: Escape of tumors from immune recognition	Nowcny, Alois H.	Temple University	37,305
1 R01 CA13546-01: Development of experimental tumor vaccines	Plescia, Otto J.	Rutgers Medical School	36,399
2 R01 CA13589-02: Leukemogenesis in the rat	Moloney, William C.	Harvard Medical School	40,545
1 R01 CA13594-01A1: Ketoaldehydes and cancer pharmacology	Szent-Gyorgyi, Albert	Marine Biological Laboratory	27,555
1 R01 CA13615-01: Antitumor compounds from synthetic and natural sources	Lewis, John R.	University of Aberdeen	7,700
1 R01 CA13629-01A1: Anti-tumor chemicals from Montana plants	Shafizadeh, Fred	University of Montana	25,100
1 R01 CA13634-01: Low molecular weight nuclear RNA in human lymphocytes	Howard, Eugene F.	Medical College of Georgia	19,219
1 R01 CA13646-01: Investigations on purine and pyrimidine nitroxides	Preston, Peter N.	Heriot-Watt University	5,675
1 R01 CA13647-01: Antitumor agents from native Canadian plants	Bachelor, Frank W.	University of Calgary	9,300
3 R01 CA13664-01S1: Cancer immunotherapy by removing immune limitations	Rose, Sam	Health Research, Inc.	60,912
1 R01 CA13665-01: Peptidase studies aimed at earlier detection of cancer	Behal, Francis J.	Texas Tech University School of Medicine	33,540
1 R01 CA13670-01: Postradiotherapy repair of DNA by human cancer in situ	Dalrymple, Glenn V.	University of Arkansas	10,681

UNFUNDED FISCAL YEAR 1973 RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATIONS—Continued

Grant No.	Principal investigator	Institution	Direct costs recommended
1 R01 C 13672-01: Study of cancer mortality in Oklahoma.	Assal, Nabih R.	University of Oklahoma	\$6,390
1 R01 CA13675-01: Determinants of fatal skin tumors, United States 1950-67.	Lee, John A.	University of Washington	16,660
1 R01 CA13679-01: Repair in ultraviolet-irradiated mammalian cells.	Baker, Max L.	University of Arkansas	22,558
1 R01 CA13686-01: Anticancer agents related to retine and megag.	Paudler, William W.	Ohio University	23,785
1 R01 CA13690-01: Potential steroid drugs for neoplastic diseases.	Wolff, Manfred E.	University of California	16,270
1 R02 CA13693-01: Support for clinical cancer research center.	Tarleton, Gadson J.	Meharry Medical College	400,000
1 R01 CA13699-01: Study of mammary carcinogenesis.	Bresnick, Edward.	Medical College of Georgia	227,373
1 R01 CA13707-01: Antitumor activities of nucleic acid-binding compounds.	Holbrook, David J, Jr.	University of North Carolina	42,160
1 R01 CA13716-01: Potential mutagens and carcinogens in metabolism.	Roger, Eliahu	Rio-Research Institute, Inc.	33,920
1 R01 CA13719-01A1: Metabolic and compositional changes in brain neoplasms.	Sun, Grace Y.	Cleveland Psychiatric Institute	37,681
1 R01 CA13736-01: Frequency of HLA haplotypes in hematologic malignancies.	Davey, Frederick R.	SUNY-at Syracuse	21,799
1 P01 CA13740-01: Exploratory studies for cancer research.	McBride, Raymond A.	New York Medical College	47,500
1 R01 CA13742-01: Treatment of viral leukemias with mitogens.	Lozoff, Bismarck B.	University of Tennessee	41,405
1 R01 CA13760-01: Protein breakdown in brain tumors.	Marks, Neville	New York State Department of Mental Hygiene	36,500
1 R01 CA13764-01: Polyunsaturated fats and carcinogenesis.	Wilson, Robert B.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	24,953
1 R01 CA13782-01: Hemopoiesis, cancer, and bone-marrow failure.	DeGowin, Richard L.	University of Iowa	249,577
1 R01 CA13785-01: N-cyanotrialkylammonium salts—New alkylating agents.	Paukstelis, Joseph V.	Kansas State University	18,254
1 R01 CA13789-01: Potential antineoplastics in plants in British Honduras.	Piatk, David M.	Northern Illinois University	10,176
1 R01 CA13792-01: Vitamin A and the glycoproteins of skin tumors.	Wolf, George D.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	33,590
1 R01 CA13804-01: Synthesis of potential carcinostatic C-nucleosides.	El Khadem, Hassan S.	Michigan Technological University	27,952
1 R01 CA13807-01: Cancer-cell membrane analysis by Q-function.	Akers, Charles K.	Health Research, Inc., Roswell Park Division	67,884
1 R01 CA13819-01: Formation of carcinogens from bile acids by gut bacteria.	Abul-Hajj, Yusuf J.	University of Minnesota	15,616
1 R01 CA13830-01: Spin-label differentiation of normal and tumor cells.	Sancier, Kenneth M.	Stanford Research Institute	22,282
1 R01 CA13842-01A1: Typing of murine and human lymphoid cell lines.	Ralph, Peter	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	49,300
1 R01 CA13847-01: New transport cancer-chemotherapeutic agents.	Leffler, John E.	Florida State University	21,255
1 R01 CA13848-01: Potential antitumor agents from apocynaceae.	Tashiro, John T.	University of Rhode Island	17,897
1 R01 CA13856-01A1: Chemical induction of cell transformation by ammonia.	Visek, Willard J.	Cornell University	34,949
1 R01 CA13860-01: 12-mo screening procedure for bladder cancer.	Deichmann, William B.	University of Miami	19,014
1 R01 CA13860-01A1: 10-mo screening procedure for potent human bladder C.	Deichmann, William B.	do.	12,716
1 R01 CA13866-01: Immune response of chickens to marek disease infection.	Sevoian, Martin	University of Massachusetts	17,950
1 R01 CA13868-01A1: DNA polymerases: normal and Hodgkin's Disease tissues.	Kallen, Roland G.	University of Pennsylvania	20,207
1 R01 C 13869-01: Studies on hepatoma RNA polymerases.	Jacob, Samson T.	Pennsylvania State University	23,995
1 R01 CA13872-01: Asparagine analogs as potential anticancer agents.	Stubbins, James F.	Medical College of Virginia	18,150
1 R01 CA13875-01: Modulation of anticancer effects in salivary glands.	Han, Seong S.	University of Michigan	33,965
1 R01 CA13877-01: Differences between neuroblastoma and normal neurons.	Newburgh, Robert W.	Oregon State University	24,350
1 R01 C 13878-01: Residual tumor kinetics after biopsy and chemotherapy.	Combs, John W.	Pennsylvania State University	27,909
1 R01 CA13895-01: Cytokinetic studies of murine prelymphoma.	Bryant, Bernard J.	University of California	24,804
1 R01 CA13896-01: Use of silastic implants for cancer chemotherapy.	Long, David M.	Hektoen Institute for Medical Research	35,300
1 R01 CA13899-01 S1: Radiation repair of normal mammalian tissues.	Gillette, Edward L.	Colorado State University	9,986
1 R01 CA13906-01: Differentiation of functional tumor cells.	Wishnow, Rodney M.	University of California	22,997
1 R01 CA13910-01: Amino nucleotide metabolism in malignant cells.	Gordon, Edwin E.	New York University Medical Center	49,521
1 R01 CA13916-01A1: Clinical immunotherapy of malignant melanoma.	Deodhar, Sharad D.	Cleveland Clinic Foundation	39,180
1 R01 CA13917-01: Scintigram-processing as an aid to detection of cancer.	Pizer, Stephen M.	Duke University	77,510
1 R01 C 13918-01: Hyperthermia in radiotherapy.	Agarwal, Suresh K.	University of Virginia	38,929
1 R01 CA13919-01: Inoculation of egg cells with tumor viral fractions.	Tweedell, Kenyon S.	University of Notre Dame	24,505
1 R01 CA13930-01: Studies on the immune system in malignant disease.	Stone, Marvin J.	University of Texas	31,023
1 R01 CA13931-01: Membrane-mediated control of latent cancer cells.	Horton, A. Wesley	University of Oregon	29,913
1 R01 CA13932-01: Nucleoprotein function in the normal and abnormal cell.	Benjamin, William B.	University of Pennsylvania	49,985
1 R01 CA13948-01: Exploratory studies for cancer research.	Armentrout, Steven A.	University of California	41,219
1 R01 CA13950-01: Mechanisms of enzyme degradation in hepatomas.	Celler, Arthur M.	University of Tennessee Medical Units	23,648
1 R01 CA13954-01: Genetics of susceptibility to induced carcinoma.	Burdette, Walter J.	University of Texas	57,405
1 R01 CA13956-01: Clinical and experimental studies of tumor antigens.	Goldenberg, David M.	Temple University, School of Medicine	30,000
1 R01 CA13959-01: A macrophage opsonin and toxin in tumor immunity.	Klein, Morton	Temple University	28,320
1 R01 CA13969-01: Action of nitrous acid and maleic hydrazide on chromatin.	Bello, Jake	Health Research, Inc.	26,016
1 R01 CA13974-01: Mechanisms of BCG—Mediated tumor rejection in leukemia.	Vogler, William R.	Emory University	34,478
1 R01 CA13976-01A1: Biochemical properties of melanosomes in melanoma.	Siakotos, Aristotle N.	Indiana University Foundation	42,096
1 R01 CA13995-01A1: Organometallic aziridines.	Zuckerman, J. J.	SUNY—At Albany	32,436
1 R01 CA13997-01: Antitumor compounds from camptotheca tissue cultures.	Carew, David P.	University of Iowa	11,248
1 R01 CA14002-01A2: Cyclic nucleotide control in adrenocortical carcinoma.	Sharma, Rameshwar K.	University of Tennessee	35,448
1 R01 CA14009-01A1: Blocking antibodies and tumors caused by polyoma virus.	Price, Winston H.	Johns Hopkins University	35,537
1 R01 CA14032-01: Protein synthesis in hormone-dependent tumors.	Brooks, Sam C.	Michigan Cancer Foundation	17,550
1 R01 CA14033-01: Association of HL-A antigens and childhood tumors.	Mahour, Gholam H.	Childrens Hospital	12,598
1 R01 CA14039-01: Membrane effects of ionizing radiation.	Wallach, Donald F.	Tufts University, Boston	30,640
1 R01 CA14041-01: Prevention of bladder damage due to cyclophosphamide.	Harrington, Avery R.	University of Wisconsin System	12,844
1 R01 CA14042-01A1: Neutralization of a tumor virus by antibody.	Rodriguez, Jose E.	University of Iowa	54,862
1 R01 CA14046-01: Humoral factors enhancing tumor growth.	Abdelnoor, Alexander M.	American University of Beirut	33,875
1 R01 CA14048-01: Effect of selenium on FAA and den cancer in the rat.	Weswig, Paul H.	Oregon State University	20,335
1 R01 CA14055-01A1: The immune mechanism of regression of papilloma.	Walrach, Adolf M.	University of Illinois	30,000
1 R01 CA14057-01A1: RNA transfer of tumor-specific immunity.	Davis, Robert C.	Boston University	38,471
1 R01 CA14065-19: Studies on tissue heparin in mast cell tumor.	Marx, Walter	University of Southern California	31,432
1 P01 CA14067-01: Epidemiology of cancer.	Stern, Elizabeth	University of California	149,015
1 R01 CA 14073-01: Selective uptake of estradiol by the pancreas and prostate.	Kirdani, Rashad Y.	New York State Department of Health, Roswell Park Memorial Institute	9,700
9 R01 CA14076-16: A study of host-virus relationships.	Watanabe, Yasushi	Wistar Institute	57,785
1 P01 C14092-01: Cancer epidemiology.	Anderson, Paul S., Jr.	University of Oklahoma	94,216
1 P01 C14098-01: Exploratory studs for cancer research.	Harrell, George T., Jr.	Pennsylvania State University	44,476
1 R01 CA14107-01: Hyperthermia in the chemotherapy of malignant gliomas.	Sutton, Carl H.	University of Miami	44,460
1 R01 CA14111-01: Macromolecular exchange between normal and tumor cells.	Kolodny, Gerald M.	Massachusetts General Hospital	24,962
1 R01 CA14129-01: Defective genome of adeno-associated virus and oncogenes.	Mayor, Heather D.	Baylor College of Medicine	31,162
1 R01 CA14132-01: Iso-accepting tRNA'S in growth and differentiation.	Sells, Bruce H.	Memorial University	14,200
1 P01 CA14133-01: Exploratory studies in cancer research.	Hirschberg, Erich	College of Medicine and Dentistry	70,500

Grant No.	Principal investigator	Institution	Direct costs recommended
1 R01 CA14141-01: Primary breast cancer therapy group	Donegan, William L.	Cancer Research Center	\$23,435
1 R01 CA14161-01: Effect of anticancer drugs on macrophages	Megirian, Robert	Albany Medical College	23,600
1 R01 CA14164-01: Opsonic and phagocytic activity during tumor growth	Saba, Thomas M.	University of Illinois	33,511
1 R01 CA14174-01: Studies on the pathogenesis of pituitary tumors in man	Lawrence, Ann M.	University of Chicago	16,323
1 R01 CA14176-01: Sulfur heterocycles as potential anticancer agents	Foye, William O.	Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	10,600
1 R01 CA14179-01: Cellular growth in normal and malignant cells	Herskko, Avram	Technion the Abe Khoushy School of Medicine	35,400
1 R01 CA14181-01: Trace elements in malignant cell cultures	Bearse, Robert C.	University of Kansas	44,232
1 R01 CA14186-01: Carcinogenic metals and aryl HC hydroxylase	Furst, Arthur	University of San Francisco	26,810
1 R01 CA14187-01: Pharmacodynamics of vincristine	Jusko, William J.	SUNY-at Buffalo	35,542
1 R01 CA14195-01: Core grant—Regulation, the cell membrane and cancer	Holley, Robert W.	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	816,200
1 R01 CA14196-01: Enzymatic modification of chemical carcinogens	Shaw, Charles R.	University of Texas	29,000
1 R01 CA14197-01: Isopentenyl adenosine and related antitumor analogues	Rustum, Youcef M.	New York State Department of Health	45,168
1 R01 CA14198-01: Galactose and glucose uptake and metabolism in tumor cell	Kalckar, Herman M.	Massachusetts General Hospital	20,000
1 R01 CA14201-01: Host factors in cancer: Genetics of chromosome breaks	Antley, Ray M.	Indiana University Foundation	23,343
1 R01 CA14212-01: Investigation of Drug- and X-ray-sensitivities of cells	Friesen, Benjamin S.	University of Kansas	15,551
1 R01 CA14214-01: Tumor virus transmission by bloodsucking insects	Fischer, Robert G.	University of North Dakota	28,700
1 R01 CA14220-01: Control of Lipogenic enzymes in tumor cells	Porter, John W.	University of Wisconsin	25,241
1 R01 CA14225-01: Leukemia chemotherapy: Improved drugs	Notari, Robert E.	Ohio State University	19,750
1 R01 CA14233-01: Anti-cancer thiopurines devoid in immunosuppression	Fu, S.C. Joseph	Medical College of New Jersey	37,375
1 R01 CA14243-01: Biochemistry of cancerous submaxillary glands	Pigman, W. Ward	New York Medical College	58,634
1 R01 CA14244-01: High resolution electron spectroscopy in cancer research	Anderson, David W.	University of Oklahoma Foundation, Inc.	23,940
1 R01 CA14245-01: ESR in radio-labeled cancer related biochemicals	Pullman, Ira	New York Medical College	34,080
1 R01 CA14247-01: DNA-binding proteins and the regulation of DNA synthesis	Salas, Jose	Instituto Gregorio Maranon	35,430
1 R01 CA14251-01: NMR studies of DNA-bound antitumor drugs	Kuhlmann, Karl F.	Stanford University	21,526
1 R01 CA14255-01: Catecholamines in neoplastic and psoriatic lesions	Strale, William E.	Temple University	31,144
1 R01 CA14256-01: B and T cell lineage in lymphoid neoplasms	Aisenberg, Alan C.	Massachusetts General Hospital	43,172
1 R01 CA14261-01: Chemical modification of tumor specific antigens	Habeeb, Ahmed F.	University of Alabama	47,540
1 R01 CA14263-01: Thymus function in spontaneous murine leukemia	Nagaya, Hiroshi	Duke University	22,000
1 R01 CA14285-01: Effect of dose fractionation on hepatic carcinogenesis	Albert, Roy E.	New York University	36,700
1 R01 CA14287-01: Microsomal enzymes in carcinogen transformation	Brown, Harry D.	Cancer Research Center	24,358
1 R01 CA14292-01: Cancer chemotherapy mathematics: Multiple myeloma	Aroesty, Jerome	Rand Corp.	61,431
1 R01 CA14295-01: Guinea pig histocompatibility and leukemia antigens	De Weck, Alain L.	University of Bern	20,900
1 R01 CA14302-01: Immunotherapy of spontaneous leukemia in AKR mice	Pollard, Morris	University of Notre Dame	41,060
1 R01 CA14306-01: B12 binding proteins in hematologic malignancies	Gilbert, Harriet S.	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	24,909
1 R01 CA14309-01: Lactate dehydrogenase inhibitors as anticancer agents	Bramhall, Ray R.	Stanford Research Institute	19,714
1 R01 CA14316-01: Side effects of estrogen therapy in prostatic carcinoma	Albert, David J.	New York State Department of Health	24,971
1 R01 CA14317-01: The role of lymphocytic factors in tumor immunity	Blazkovec, Andrew A.	University of Wisconsin	40,000
1 R01 CA14318-01: Phospholipid metabolism of neoplasia	Waite, B. Moseley	Wake Forest University	26,329
1 R01 CA14320-01: Anticancer drug effects on in vitro human tumor cells	Drewinko, Benjamin	University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and tumor Institute	32,496
1 R01 CA14324-01: Chemical carcinogenesis at the nuclear level	Jungmann, Richard A.	Northwestern University	36,124
1 R01 CA14325-01: GTH receptors in normal and cancerous ovarian tissue	Culson, Patricia B.	University of Tennessee	38,900
1 R01 CA14334-01: Oxygen effects on repair of chromosome aberrations	Rushon, Priscilla S.	Memphis State University	10,425
1 R01 CA14335-01: EPR studies on detection and treatment of cancer	Zimbrick, John D.	University of Kansas	72,537
1 R01 CA14339-01: Solid tumor immunotherapy using neuraminidase	Rosato, Francis E.	University of Pennsylvania	40,878
1 R01 CA14357-01: Synthesis of azanalogues of mycophenolic acid	Rac, Koppaka V.	University of Florida	19,876
1 R01 CA14358-01: Synthesis of ornithine decarboxylase inhibitors	Kier, Lemont B.	Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	10,900
1 R01 CA14366-01: Comparison of lymphocyte immune responses in cancer	Hardy, Mark A.	Yeshiva University	36,486
1 R01 CA14369-01: Steroid 5-Reductase activity in human brain tumors	Green, Orville C.	Children's Memorial Hospital	23,471
1 R01 CA14372-01: Cell repair after exposure to ionizing radiation	Yatvin, Milton B.	University of Wisconsin	28,763
1 R01 CA14376-01: Repair in irradiated, synchronized mammalian cells	Leeper, Dennis B.	Thomas Jefferson University	27,746
1 R01 CA14379-01: Cancer of the thyroid and cyclic amp	Kalderon, Albert E.	Roger Williams General Hospital	10,500
1 R01 CA14381-01: Lymphocytotoxicity against liver and colon carcinoma	Paronetto, Fiorenzo	Mount Sinai School of Medicine—CUNY	29,368
1 R01 CA14389-01: Enhancement of immunological reactivity of immunocytes	Yonemoto, Robert H.	City of Hope National Medical Center	28,376
1 R01 CA14390-01: Lymphocyte function during treatment of cancer	Pauly, John L.	Health Research, Inc.	33,065
1 R01 CA14393-01: Radiation sensitivity of chromosome replication forks	Grunau, John A.	University of Missouri	14,816
1 R01 CA14398-01: Surface properties of normal and neoplastic cells	Stotzky, Guenther	New York University	24,230
1 R01 CA14399-01: Biostable acyl groups in malignant and normal cells	Geyer, Robert P.	Harvard School of Public Health	41,389
1 R01 CA14400-01: Open-ring analogs of camptothecin as antitumor agents	Saggiomo, Andrew J.	Germantown Laboratories, Inc.	15,830
1 R01 CA14410-01: Studies of the cachexia of malignancy	Glennon, Joseph A.	Tufts University	30,163
1 R01 CA14412-01: Benign and malignant proliferation of the B lymphocyte	Lo Buglio, Albert F.	Ohio State University	29,272
1 R01 CA14417-01: Scanning electron microscopy of human malignant tumors	Boyd, Carole B.	Wayne State University	11,493
1 R01 CA14421-01: Damage of visual cell DNA by chemicals and radiation	Pautler, Eugene L.	Colorado State University	19,324
1 R01 CA14423-01: Chronic irradiation and reverse transcriptase activity	Henderson, Thomas R.	Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research	91,072
1 R01 CA14424-01: Plasma chromosomal breaking factor in irradiated patient	Goh, Kong-CC	University of Rochester	47,568
1 R01 CA14435-01: Characterization of cytochromes from ascites tumor	Braungart, Dale C.	Catholic University of America	18,848
1 R01 CA14437-01: Tumor autonomy	Lippincott, James A.	Northwestern University	33,750
1 R01 CA14440-01: Biological inhibitor of transplantable mouse tumors	Kimsey, Letitia S.	University of Louisville Foundation, Inc.	15,202
1 R01 CA14455-01: Cancer research and clinical center exploratory grant	Smith, Richard T.	University of Florida	115,230
1 R01 CA14467-01: Cancer as related to cell differentiation	Seecof, Robert L.	City of Hope National Medical Center	35,735
1 R01 CA14469-01: Genetics of mammalian cells with emphasis on malignancy	Englesberg, Ellis	University of California	67,568
1 R01 CA14478-01: Cytological studies and in situ localization of MTV	Das, Nirmal K.	do	35,705
1 R01 CA14479-01: Viral expression in synchronized transformed cells	Hodge, Lon C.	Yale University	17,180
1 R01 CA14480-01A1: The role of chromosome damage in cancer	O'Neill, Frank J.	University of Utah	24,848
1 R01 CA14482-01: Studies on CEA-reacting antigens	Rule, Allyn H.	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	91,516
1 R01 CA14491-01: Abnormal transport glycoproteins in hepatoma	Waxman, Samuel	CUNY Moun' Sinai School of Medicine	32,715
1 R01 CA14493-01: Exploratory studies in cancer research	Brickman, Isadore D.	Charity Hospital	92,510
1 R01 CA14494-01: In vitro thymidine uptake in myeloid leukemia	Sokal, Joseph E.	New York State Department of Health, Roswell Park Division	12,782
1 R01 CA14508-01: Malignancy and interferon production	Epstein, Lois B.	University of California	49,262
1 R01 CA14509-01: Etiology of polyposis coli	Watne, Alvin L.	West Virginia University	100,000
1 R01 CA14536-01: Cancer institute core proposal	Murphy, Gerald P.	Roswell Park Memorial Institute	1,444,838
1 R01 CA14537-01: Drug interactions during cancer chemotherapy	Klubes, P.	George Washington University	28,899
1 R01 CA14539-01: Studies on carcinogenicity of edible plants	Hirono, Iwac	Gifu University	9,690
1 R01 CA14543-01: Influences of isoenzymes on Ehrlich cell glycolysis	McKee, Ralph W.	University of California	16,229
1 R01 CA14544-06: Hematopoiesis	Campbell, Ferrell R.	Stanford University	22,709
1 R01 CA14545-01: Transformation of lymphoid cells by tumor RNA	Giacomoni, Dario	University of Illinois	32,738
1 R01 CA14561-01: Immunotherapy in patients with melanoma	Seidler, H. F.	Duke University	18,140
1 R01 CA14567-01: Surface properties of malignant cells	Doljanski, Fanny	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	26,200
1 R01 CA14570-01: Psychosocial variables and lung cancer	Schwartz, Mark S.	Mayo Foundation	5,000

UNFUNDED FISCAL YEAR 1973 RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATIONS—Continued

Grant No.	Principal investigator	Institution	Direct costs recommended
1 R01 CA14583-01: Aziridine and pyrrole derivatives as anticancer agents.	Abramovitch, Rudolph A.	University of Alabama	\$29,120
1 R01 CA14596-01: New analogs of folic acid for cancer chemotherapy.	Baugh, Charles M.	do.	39,950
1 R02 CA14599-01: University of Chicago Cancer Research Center.	Ultmann, John E.	University of Chicago	1,916,861
1 R01 CA14602-01: Acidic nuclear proteins and viral infection.	Holoubek, Viktor	University of Texas	13,817
1 R01 CA14612-01: Chelation and cancer.	Williams, John R.	Temple University	24,194
1 R01 CA14615-01: Synthesis and evaluation of new folate antagonists.	Hynes, John B.	Medical University of South Carolina	28,161
1 R01 CA14616-01: Heterocyclic analogs of lapachol as antitumor agents.	Casey, Adria C.	New England Institute	18,536
1 R01 CA14617-01: Thiamine mediated formation of hydroxamic acids.	Corbett, Michael D.	University of Mississippi	17,448
1 R01 CA14623-01: Use of labeled antibodies for the detection of tumors.	Buchsbaum, Donald J.	University of Minnesota	27,003
1 R01 CA14625-01: HSV-2 antigens and virus from cervical neoplastic cells.	Aurelian, Laure	Johns Hopkins University	42,190
9 R01 CA14629-07: Structural requirements of cancer-inhibitory processes.	Kaplan, Leonard	University of Chicago	41,460
1 R01 CA14631-01: Regulation of glutamine synthetase activity of hepatoma.	Kulka, Richard G.	Hebrew University	25,550
1 R01 CA14642-01A1: Malignant transformation mediated by H. Pogo, Beatriz G.	Sylvilagus.	Public Health Research Institute	31,875
1 R01 CA14657-01: Alkylation of nucleic acids by pharmacologic agents.	Paul, Joseph S.	University of Texas Southwestern Medical School	36,564
1 R01 CA14668-01: Radiation protectors as an adjunct to radiotherapy.	Sigdestad, Curtis P.	University of Louisville	21,60
1 R01 CA14671-01: The enzymes associated with Leukemia viruses.	Critz, Priscilla J.	University of Pennsylvania	37,781
1 R01 CA14689-01: Repair and replication of liver DNA in chem carcinogenesis.	Szirma, D. S. R.	Temple University	25,538
1 R01 CA14695-01: New triazenoimidazoles as potential anticancer agents.	Stocker, Fred B.	Macalester College	7,521
1 R01 CA14698-01: "T" and "B" cells in malignancy.	Vosika, Gerald J.	University of Minnesota	20,794
1 R01 CA14702-01: Immunological studies of reticulendotheliosis virus.	Levine, Alvin S.	Indiana University Foundation	42,452
1 R01 CA14726-01: A model for differentiation and oncogenesis.	Walter, Charles F.	University of Texas	34,340
1 R01 CA14730-01: Study on virus induced leukemic stem cells in mice.	Matioli, Gastone	University of Southern California	52,780
1 R01 CA14740-01A1: A new A-macroglobulin in cancer, pregnancy and trauma.	Berne, Bernard H.	Indiana University Foundation	21,418
1 R01 CA14743-01: DNA replication in mammalian cells: Membrane bound DNA.	Toliver, Adolphus P.	University of California	37,470
1 R01 CA14745-01: Immunological studies of fetal-tumor relationships.	Mizejewski, Gerald J.	University of South Carolina	30,000
1 R01 CA14749-01: Multiple drug therapy of transplanted murine tumors.	Avery, Thomas L.	St. Jude Children's Research Hospital	19,526
1 R01 CA14753-01: Subcellular compartmentation: Role in carcinogenesis.	Martin, Arlene P.	University of Missouri	22,295
1 R01 CA14761-01: Tumorigenesis and plasmids in grown-gall bacteria.	Pootjes, Christine F.	Pennsylvania State University	16,173
1 R01 CA14762-01: Ribosomal RNA maturation in mammalian cells.	Wilkinson, David S.	University of South Florida	27,507
1 R01 CA14764-01: Glycolipids metabolism in tumor and transformed cells.	Basu, Subhash C.	University of Notre Dame	26,000
1 R01 CA14771-01: Radiation nephritis in a nonhuman primate.	Klinger, Eugene L. Jr.	University of New Mexico	38,287
1 R01 CA14776-01: Genes, viruses, and cancer.	Fox, Richard R.	Jackson Laboratory	40,000
1 R01 CA14786-01: Oncogenic activity of herpes simplex virus type 2.	Berman, Leonard D.	Mallory Institute of Pathology Foundation	29,586
1 R01 CA14788-01: Characterization of avian leukosis virus proteins.	Porter, William H.	University of Tennessee	38,415
1 R01 CA14793-01: Epithelial cell transformation by murine type-C virus.	Craighead, John E.	University of Vermont	42,169
1 R01 CA14798-01: Angioarchitecture of C N S tumors.	Hilal, Sadek K.	Columbia University	30,059
1 R01 CA14809-01: Computer-aided diagnosis of breast cancer.	Gose, Earl E.	University of Illinois	106,640
1 R01 CA14816-01: Molecular characteristics of photocarcinogenicity.	Khan, Ahsan U.	Michigan State University	16,550
1 R01 CA14827-01: The thymus in human oncogenesis.	Kark, Allan E.	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	31,644
1 R01 CA14830-01: Electron spin resonance studies of carcinogenesis.	Trapp, Charles A.	University of Louisville	32,073
1 R01 CA14833-01: Tumorigenesis and nutrition: Effector mechanisms.	Ross, Morris H.	Institute for Cancer Research	44,415
1 R01 CA14836-01: Anti neoplastic drugs, DNA metabolism in man.	Stein, Thomas P.	University of Pennsylvania	34,300
1 R01 CA14847-01: An in vitro model system for human malignant melanoma.	Mitchen, Joel R.	Roswell Park Memorial Institute	27,859
1 R01 CA14849-01: 2-adamantylamine analogs as anticancer agents.	Spurlock, Langley A.	Brown University	22,205
1 R01 CA14852-01: Further studies on lipid metabolism in Novikoff hepatoma.	Mercuri, Osvaldo F.	Institute of Physiology	22,245
1 R01 CA14853-01: Composition and structure of membrane glycoproteins.	Lyons, Harold	Southwestern at Memphis	27,654
1 R01 CA14859-01: Regulation of growth in normal and neoplastic tissues.	Shambaugh, George E., III.	Northwestern University	38,966
1 R01 CA14867-01A1: DNA interactions with cancer-related alkylating agents.	Chapel, James F.	North Texas State University	12,500
1 R01 CA14869-01: Gynecologic oncology group.	Brewer, John I.	Northwestern University	9,382
1 R01 CA14870-01: Hydroxylation of drugs and carcinogens in hepatomas.	Stroble, Henry W., Jr.	University of Texas	27,049
1 R01 CA14872-01: Embryonic components in cancer and pathologic tissues.	Klavins, Janis V.	Long Island Jewish Hillside Medical Center	36,381
1 R01 CA14873-01: Studies on surface antigens of tumor cells.	Milgrom, Felix	SUNY—at Buffalo	77,099
1 R01 CA14878-01: Exploratory studies in cancer research.	Das Gupta, Tapas K.	University of Illinois	27,951
1 R01 CA14879-01: Lymphocyte antigens and cellular immunity in Marek's.	Lapen, Robert F.	Washington State University	25,420
1 R01 CA14892-01: Transformation of cells by antischistosomal drugs.	Hetrick, Frank M.	University of Maryland	23,163
1 R01 CA14893-01: Studies with Simian Sarcoma virus associated agent.	Rangan, Setlur R.	Tulane University	51,859
1 R01 CA14895-01: Assembly and maturation of DNA tumor virus, SV40.	Rachmeler, Martin	Northwestern University	25,016
1 R01 CA14903-01: Yeast-A model for studying regulation in cancer cells.	Michels, Corinne A.	Queens College of CUNY	28,132
1 R01 CA14914-01: Role of lipids in cancerogenesis.	Gilbertson, John R.	University of Pittsburgh	17,442
1 R01 CA15111-01: Cryopreservation of human marrow.	O'Grady, Lois F.	University of California	22,169
9 R22 CA15446-05: Primary antigen-antibody reactions in tuberculosis.	Minden, Percy	National Jewish Hospital and Research Center	55,059
9 R01 CA15496-04: Mechanism of immunosuppression by mouse plasmacytomas.	Zolla, Susan B.	New York University	26,760

UNFUNDED CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS

1 C06 CA13706-01	Glanz	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	1,800,000
1 C06 CA14202-01	Brady	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital	225,000
1 C06 CA14627-01	Potter	Georgetown University	5,798,691
1 C06 CA14696-01	Jacobson	Pritzker School of Medicine	4,291,352
1 C06 CA14800-01	Hammond	University of Southern California	11,880,000
1 C06 CA14911-01	White	Howard University	153,263
1 C06 CA14628-01	McLoughlin	Memorial Hospital	4,862,494

DR. CHARLES K. ALEXANDER AND
DR. DUANE F. ROST OF YOUNGSTOWN
STATE UNIVERSITY TESTIFY ON SOLAR ENERGY

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 5, 1974, two of my constituents presented testimony before a

joint session of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Commerce. Dr. Charles K. Alexander and Dr. Duane F. Rost of Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, have developed the first area of specialization in solar energy engineering and were invited to present testimony on the "Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974," H.R. 11864 and S. 2650.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the testimony of Dr. Alexander and Dr. Rost is

of great value. Accordingly, I would like to insert their testimony in the RECORD at this time for the information and consideration of my colleagues. The statement follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Both Dr. Rost and I are pleased to be here today. I will begin with some general comments after which Dr. Rost will address more specific topics.

Dr. Rost and I are deeply involved in the educational aspects of solar energy, especially in the areas of engineering and general public education. As far as we can tell,

Youngstown State University is the only university in the country that offers an area of specialization in solar energy engineering. We have courses at both the undergraduate level and the graduate level. Now I would like to discuss some general topics.

There are five points we would like to mention as part of solar research and development. The market potential for solar heating and cooling should be studied, analyzed, and evaluated. A strategy for public acceptance should be developed. Dr. Rost will address some of the specific points in this very important area. Design procedures and manuals should be developed. A central authority must establish Federal building codes. We must be aware of the possible impacts of vested interest groups on both sides.

We would also like to mention some general points in the area of education which will be discussed in more detail by Dr. Rost. The successful use of solar energy systems on a wide scale will require the use of many highly qualified engineers and scientists. Therefore,

1. Public education will be needed which could possibly be tied to a general energy program of wise utilization and conservation, and

2. Professional and technical educational programs will be needed for the development of engineers and scientists.

As educators, we feel that this bill and others like it will go a long way toward establishing the viability of the sun as a practical source of energy, and that it will help educate the public as well as establish a mechanism for mass utilization.

I thank you for your attention, and now I would like to allow Dr. Rost to address some specific points.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES
ON COMMERCE AND INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS—APRIL 5, 1974

(By Dr. Charles K. Alexander, Jr. and Dr. Duane F. Rost, Directors, Solar Energy Task Group)

Education, development and demonstration will always go hand in hand, as the express purpose of the demonstration is to educate or show the other party exactly what you have. The general learning process begins in the laboratory, and as new concepts are discovered and perfected, they begin to be used outside the lab. They are taught to more workers and these workers, in using and applying the ideas, refine them. The refinements are studied back in the lab and the whole evolutionary process goes on and on, only rarely reaching a static state. The concepts of using solar power have been around long enough to be out of the pure lab stage for quite some time. But the ideas certainly are not in the final form yet! The increased awareness of energy and its uses and limitations has once again brought solar energy into the spotlight.

We will not approach this testimony from the technical angle only (you have many others to speak on the current feasibility and details of execution), but we'll stress the relationship between the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974 and education.

The actual design and construction of the demonstration units certainly cannot be accomplished by the few researchers now active in solar power utilization. This is not to say they are not capable of the job, but that the magnitude of the project will require a much larger number of workers. The ideas of capture and use of solar energy are really quite simple to grasp, but we must not be lulled into thinking the implementation of those ideas will be as easy. It will require really top, qualified engineers and scientists to bring these concepts to optimal form in realistic systems. The engineers to design, develop and manufacture the units called for in the bill will have to be trained somehow.

Previously, all the workers have been educated in other fields and then transferred into solar power. Identical situations have happened many times in history, such as the development of electrical engineering, the evolution of nuclear engineering, and the growth of the computer fields. In each case, the early worker evolved from other areas of interest and expertise into the new field. As the new specialties matured, colleges and universities added courses, then programs, and finally departments to meet the challenges of the new disciplines.

The Solar Energy Task Group has developed two sequence courses for the graduate engineering and science student, and an additional course using solar power problems as major illustrative examples. These courses along with the basic core courses give the student a Master of Science in Engineering, with the specialized area of solar energy engineering. On the undergraduate level, the Electrical Engineering Department now offers courses for the engineering major, to allow him to specialize in solar energy along with his traditional background in electrical engineering. An additional course is presented for the general undergraduate to study solar power from an "intuitive" approach and see the interaction of the various energy forms, particularly solar, from the societal, environmental, economical and political aspects. We feel these courses, in addition to the thesis work required for both graduates and undergraduates, give the student an excellent background to draw from in his future work. These are the types of students we expect to be a major asset to the country in solving some of the many energy problems in the very near future. These are the students we feel will be very much involved in the implementation of the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act under discussion today.

The country through the Congress needs to support the efforts of these students. The encouragement of capable and willing workers will facilitate smooth and effective execution of the progressive steps included in the bill. Some specific steps which could be taken to aid them would be special funding earmarked for energy research grants on the graduate level, special programs of research and study for the undergraduate, summer involvement with industrial companies supplemented by partial Federal funding to the company (such grants could be initiated by either the company or the student), a critical skills designation with forgivable loans similar to the teacher programs used so effectively in the past, and most important of all, continued aid to engineering education in general, since all disciplines will be needed to work together for future successes. The opening of a federal research facility for use by qualified graduate students has been discussed with the NASA-Lewis Research Center in Cleveland with excellent results. Such working arrangements with other research complexes across the country would not add materially to the operation cost of the facility, but would be a tremendous asset to the educational programs.

A very fundamental decision needs to be made about the intent of the Act. Is it a controlled research program with the results buried in the archives, or is it in truth a public demonstration of solar heating and cooling? As educators, we feel our responsibility is to spread the word. Educational programs are urgently needed to present the results of the Demonstration Act. Total listing of the possible combinations would take much too long, so only a few proposals will be mentioned.

The college teachers at other universities need to know of the solar advances being made. Summer workshops such as have been so successful run by NSF could effectively bring other faculty members up-to-date on the progress of the demonstrations so they

would be able to speak knowledgeably to their students, colleagues and communities. Faculty Fellowships such as sponsored by NASA-ASEE would allow the Fellow to delve deeply into a specific topic, make a contribution to the research work, and return to his school as a state-of-the-art resource person. Further development of courses to teach solar power concepts is urgently needed and should be supported in two very different sectors. The sciences and engineering areas need the details and specifics to allow them to go out and push back the frontiers of science. The education students need to understand the concepts and learn how to present them to their students. The creation of such valuable courses should not be left to be championed only by the concerned faculty member; support and encouragement must come from those who understand the critical nature of our energy dilemma such as yourself.

We must look beyond our borders while attacking the power problems. Many countries are much harder hit and are intensely interested in every piece of information they can find to help themselves. Solar energy solutions offer a fantastic tool for international diplomacy, if only we will use them. We would do well to consider very seriously all inputs from other countries, and maybe even encourage American companies to form contractual arrangements with them to enter foreign designs along with the others to be submitted under this Act. Much as I love and support our country, I want us to find with these demonstration units the best solutions, not just the best American solutions. I feel our technology can stand the threat of competition and acquit itself very well. To maximize the exchange of ideas between countries, we suggest an exchange program or sabbatical to allow educators from here to become involved with other universities and companies abroad. International conferences are good, but they are just too short to allow the interaction and exchange of ideas needed to really understand both the concepts and the people.

High school science teachers will need to be up-to-date on the progress of the demonstration units and the implications of the designs and results. They will be able to reach a sizable sector of our potential work force at a time when those students are deciding on careers. If these teachers understand and are excited about the work underway in energy research, much of that enthusiasm will carry over into these students' goals and lives. Summer workshops and institutes should be presented and stipends available for the high school science teachers to learn of new developments firsthand. Sometime-later, printed results of the data accumulated in the demonstration program just won't have the dynamic impact of face-to-face, personal involvement. These teachers are looked to by their communities as experts in scientific matters. Educational support of them in conjunction with this Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act would be a very positive indication of their recognized value to the community.

Every successful revolution has understood that the ideas must be firmly implanted in the children. And we're talking about a real revolution started by this Act, not in engineering and science (that's just evolutionary in the Act's goals), but a revolution in acceptance. Where we were talking about high school science teachers, we have over ten times as many elementary teachers, and every one of them teaches science! These are not sophisticated, mathematical and scientific types who will plow through pages of statistics to try to figure out what the author meant. These are dedicated teachers who would love to explain just what was going on in these demonstration homes to their students, if only someone would carefully help them to understand it for themselves. Many

If not most of the elementary teachers continue to attend university classes some summers. If educational programs were developed to show the concepts and how to demonstrate these ideas to the children, these teachers would join our revolution. We feel each group submitting a design for consideration under this Act should also be required to submit demonstrations which could be used by the elementary teacher in the classroom. A spin-off benefit of solar energy studies by children is a better understanding of energy conservation at home. If you don't think this would have any effect, remember who was the most likely to pick up the gum wrapper after hearing a plea to clean up the environment. Was it you, or was it your child?

The Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act is designed to show the viability of solar power use in our lives. But if the units and results are available to only the scientific community, the potential for public acceptance will be minimized. The Act should require the homes to be available for tours and inspections regularly, at reasonable intervals. Such organizations as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, PTA, Boy Scouts and other local, people-oriented society-caring groups should be encouraged to visit these demonstration homes to fully understand the merits of solar utilization. To this end, as well as maximum value in a complete study, the demonstration units should be specifically required to be spread out over the entire country, not just in the minimum of five areas. The local news media will be excited about stories and articles describing the "solar home" in their immediate area, but would be apathetic about the ones in New York or Arizona. The Act has provisions to protect small business concerns, but we feel serious consideration should be given to requiring a portion, maybe one-third, of these units to be assembled by local companies, possible under the direction and contract of a larger organization testing its design in many localities. Acceptance and understanding are the names of the game, and if the people are involved, the game is half won at the start. And if solar power can't stand careful scrutiny in the close-up light of day, then that better be known, also.

An earlier reference to the impacts of solar energy use in our dealings with other nations neglected to consider the construction of some of these units on foreign bases. The emerging nations don't necessarily want what's best for them, they want what we are using. Here would be a good opportunity to show them what we are going to use in the future, and demonstrate and evaluate the concepts in the foreign climate.

Certainly interaction and exchange of ideas between government and industry and between industries must be carefully cultivated. Programs similar to those that were proposed on the college level would be excellent starting points. Free exchange between companies may be hampered by proprietary considerations. However, the information collected during the period of time covered by this Act should be actively and frequently presented to facilitate the improvements of each company's new designs.

All these educational steps in conjunction with the Act are needed to overcome what we would call in the engineering vernacular, "inertia". Man has habits and he does not readily give them up. Just as a force must be applied to a mass having inertia to move it to a new position, so must the force of education be applied to inertia of habits to get them changed. If the Demonstration Act is to have any effect, it and its results must be fully presented to all segments of the country. The mere publishing of the data and results in a government pamphlet and reports to the President and Congress just will not do the job. We feel the Act must include a commitment to educational ideas such as we have stated here, if not explicitly, at least the attitude and intention must be included.

We would like to take this opportunity to actively solicit opportunities to interact with you and other interested individuals and groups to help to develop these educational ideas into viable realities.

We are quite pleased to see the concept of a Solar Heating and Cooling Information Data Bank included in HR. 11864. We felt the idea had great merit when we submitted a proposal containing several of the elements of the data bank section in response to the NSF call for projects in solar energy last fall. The proposal submitted carried the ideas one step further and also proposed the creation of a design manual for solar heating and cooling designs for buildings. The use of parameters in each facet of the design system allowed for optimization of the design for each set of special requirements. The Solar Heating and Cooling Information Data Bank is the major difference between HR. 11864 and S. 2650. We feel strongly that it should be included in the final Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.

The major obstacle to implementing the Solar Demonstration Act will be the lack of enough qualified engineers to produce careful, complete design of units embodying each of the many different concepts and ideas of solar energy collection. It's one thing to have an idea and an entirely different thing to produce it well. With retraining of experienced engineers, continued support of existing education programs, encouragement of new curricula, and workshops and institutes to exchange ideas and spread the work, we feel the educational community will be able to successfully meet the challenge this Act will place before it.

Support of research and development will get you thoughts; support of education will get you thinkers. While a thought is used but once, the thinker continues to be of new value daily.

Topics included in introductory remarks on general concepts in solar energy research and development and education in areas of solar energy implementation and acceptance as a major energy source.

Solar Research and Development:
Market Potential.

Develop a strategy for the public acceptance of heating and cooling of buildings.

Design procedures and manuals for solar heating and cooling of buildings.

A central authority must establish federal building codes.

Concern about impacts of vested interests.

Solar Education:
Successful solar energy systems on a large scale will require the use of many highly qualified engineers and scientists.

Public education programs will be needed.

Professional and technical education programs will be needed for the development of engineers and scientists.

We as educators feel that this bill and others like it will go a long way toward establishing the viability of the sun as a practical source of energy and that it will help educate the public as well as establish a mechanism for mass utilization.

SOLAR ENERGY TASK GROUP DIRECTORS

Charles K. Alexander, Jr., Ph.D., P.E., 4020 Eastlawn Drive, Youngstown, Ohio 44505, (216) 759-2698.

Duane F. Rost, Ph.D., 85 Hilltop Blvd., Canfield, Ohio 44406, (216) 533-6128.

The Solar Energy Task Group wants to help!

The Solar Energy Task Group is very concerned about the way our country is using its extremely valuable energy sources. To help meet the challenge of wise energy utilization, the Task Group has developed an area of specialization in solar energy engineering in the Electrical Engineering Department,

Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio. This area of specialization is available in the Master of Science in Engineering and specialized courses are also offered to both the general undergraduate and the engineering student seeking expertise in the critical area of solar energy. Technical facility in the areas being taught is a prime requirement in good education, and our professional activities have assured an up-to-date status in both education and engineering. The Task Group is also working very closely with the Solar Energy Task Force made up of students actively researching and studying topics in solar power.

The Solar Energy Task Group is anxious to assist in any way we can at any time. Please contact us so we may work with you to help our country use its energy resources more wisely than it has in the past.

MEMBERS

Dr. Robert H. Foulkes.
Prof. Raymond E. Kramer.
Dr. Mathew Siman.
Prof. Samuel J. Skarote.
Electrical Engineering Department,
Youngstown State University, Youngstown,
Ohio 44503, (216) 746-1851.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Electrical Engineering Department of the William Rayen School of Engineering at Youngstown State University is developing an area of specialization in solar energy engineering.

Some main topics included are analysis of complete solar energy systems from theoretical and practical inputs, development of individual components for energy conversion and storage, and desirable solutions to the energy demand questions including both technical and social criteria.

For further information, please contact: Dr. C. K. Alexander, Jr., Dr. D. F. Rost, Directors, Solar Energy Task Group, Youngstown State University, 410 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

BOB BARKER TO RECEIVE BOB HOPE AWARD

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on April 19, in San Antonio, the Noncommissioned Officers Association of the United States is presenting its third annual Bob Hope Award to a distinguished citizen of the State of California, Bob Barker.

The Noncommissioned Officers Association does not lightly give this award, based as it is on recognition of significant contributions to the morale of our service men and women.

For the past 17 years in his role as master of ceremonies of the popular television show, "Truth or Consequences," Bob Barker has constantly and consistently gone out of his way to show, in concrete fashion, his appreciation of and respect for the daily sacrifices being made by our men and women in military service.

A regular feature of "Truth or Consequences" has been the surprise reuniting of service personnel with their loved ones—reunions which would simply be impossible to bring about were it not for

the thoughtfulness and generosity of Bob Barker and the show's creator, Ralph Edwards.

Additionally, Mr. Barker makes a point of using servicemen as contestants on the show as often as possible, and frequently invites large groups of service people from nearby bases to be guests of the show in Hollywood as part of the studio audience.

Bob Barker is a man of both integrity and compassion. On behalf of the people of California, I should like to thank the Noncommissioned Officers Association for their recognition of our fellow citizen and congratulate Bob Barker on this justly deserved award.

STUDENT RECORDS: A PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING ABUSES OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, at this point in the proceedings, I include the concluding part of the research paper, "Students, Parents, and the School Record Prison: A Legal Strategy for Preventing Abuses," by Sarah C. Carey, attorney at law:

STUDENTS, PARENTS, AND THE SCHOOL RECORD PRISON: A LEGAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING ABUSES—IV

(By Sarah C. Carey)

Due process requirements⁴² have recently been extended by the Courts beyond expulsion situations to situations involving exclusion from the school system altogether or denial of mainstream educational opportunities because of assignment to special classes.⁴³ In *PARC v. Pennsylvania*, 334 F. Supp. 1257 (E.D.P. 1971) procedural guarantees were imposed through a consent decree on the Pennsylvania school system in regard to decisions to exclude mentally retarded students from the school system or to shift them among various alternative institutions in an arbitrary manner. And in *Mills v. Board of Education of D.C.* 348 F. Supp. 866 (1972), the district court for the District of Columbia imposed similar requirements on school authorities assigning handicapped children and those with special learning problems to special programs. The Court held that regular public school assignments or "equal" education was an entitlement of the children that could not be denied or restricted without a full hearing. The Court outlined the procedures required to protect parental rights as follows:

"Before placing a member of the class in such a program, defendants shall notify his parent or guardian of the proposed educational placement, the reasons therefore, and the right to a hearing before a Hearing Officer if there is an objection to the placement proposed."

The Court also specified that the notice to the parents must "clearly state the specific and complete reasons for the proposed action, including the specification of any tests or reports upon which such action is premised." Further, the notice must inform the parents of the right "to examine the child's school records before the hearing, including any tests or reports upon which the

proposed action may be based." (emphasis supplied) The Court indicated that the right to examination extends to all public records bearing on the decision about the child.⁴⁴

These decisions represent substantial judicial incursions into areas previously reserved to teachers, counselors and school administrators. They make it clear that the power exercised by the schools in regard to students is too great and the consequences that flow from adverse decisions in regard to the individual are too significant to permit the schools to act in an arbitrary or unfair fashion. The law requires that where a decision by school authorities does not involve a minor ministerial or disciplinary matter but represents a major change in the opportunities afforded the student that carries with it the potential of real injury, the Courts will require a fair hearing for the child and an opportunity for him to present his own case. This means, as a practical matter, that any important decision with potentially injurious consequences cannot be taken without disclosure of the records, assessments and other data upon which it is based. And if the underlying data or assessments are found to be invalid, the decision of the school officials will be reversed (See, for example, *Larry P. v. Riles*, supra p. 2, where an assignment of certain Black students to classes for the educable mentally retarded was reversed because it was based primarily on IQ tests that were found to be racially discriminatory).

What remains unclear is the precise delineation of the kinds of adversary rights assured to the student and the range of situations to which they will apply. This will evolve as different factual situations are presented to the Courts. At a minimum, where the decision is an important one, the student is guaranteed the right to notice as to the specific charges against him, the right to learn the evidence upon which the school's determinations were based and the right to present his own case. In at least one case, *Medera v. Board of Education of the City of New York* the question of the student's right to have his attorney participate in a school hearing that could result in his suspension from school was addressed. Although the trial Court upheld the student's right to counsel thereby invalidating a school regulation to the contrary (267 F. Supp. 356 S.D.N.Y. 1967),⁴⁵ the Court of appeals reversed the decision, on the grounds that the hearing was preliminary in nature and was designed to plan for the child's educational future, rather than to punish him. (386 F. 2d 778 2nd Cir. 1967; cert. denied 390 U.S. 1029 1968). The appellate ruling bent over backwards to minimize the injurious consequences flowing from the hearing, equating assignment to a school for socially maladjusted children with poor grades or an order to repeat a grade, and characterizing the school as being on the side of the child rather than his adversary, as appeared to be the case.

Most school proceedings that threaten invasions of a child's rights probably do not require the formality of legal counsel, provided the parents and the child are capable of presenting their case. However, in areas where medical or psychological grounds, unintelligible to the layman, are given for a particular decision, the parent should be permitted to consult and present his own expert witnesses.⁴⁶

(4) *The Parent Has a Right to Challenge Inclusion of Certain Information in His Child's File as Well as Its Distribution to Non-School Personnel:* In addition to wanting to gain access to the information that the school has placed in his child's file, a parent may want to restrict the collection of certain kinds of information altogether and/or to prevent its distribution to non-school personnel.

(a) *The Right to Privacy:* Some of the

data currently maintained in children's files, particularly anecdotal information about his family or psychological assessments of his background could probably be challenged as invading the child's or the parents' right to privacy. This right, as defined in the Supreme Court's decisions in regard to abortion, contraceptives and other matters, is inherent in the first nine amendments to the US Constitution. These amendments guarantee privacy in regard to those personal rights that are deemed fundamental or "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty". As stated in *Roe v. Wade* 410 US 43 (1973), this encompasses:

"Activities relating to marriage, *Loving v. Virginia* 388 US 1, 12 (1967), procreation, *Skinner, Oklahoma*, 316 US 535, 541-542 (1942); contraception, *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 US at 435-454 ic, at 460, 463, 465 (White J. Concurring in result); family relationships, *Prince v. Massachusetts*, 321 US 158, 166 (1944) and child rearing and education, *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 US 510, 535 (1925), *Meyer v. Nebraska*, supra." (at 152-153)

Under these principles, the schools should not be allowed to collect data on students that intrude upon family relationships or the right of the parent to rear his child. At least one federal court has applied this standard to a situation where a public school, as part of a drug prevention program, attempted to collect highly intimate details on the relationship of the child to his parents and of the parents to each other.⁴⁷ In *Merriken v. Cressman*, supra p. 4 the Court reviewed the questionnaire given to each student and concluded:

"These questions go directly to an individual's family relationship and his rearing. There probably is no more private a relationship, excepting marriage, which the Constitution safeguards than that between parent and child. The Court can look upon any invasion of that relationship as a direct violation of one's Constitutional right to privacy."

The Court stated that the school had provided insufficient justification for its program and, in addition, had failed to obtain an "informed consent" from the parents involved. So holding, the Court ordered the termination of the program.

(b) *The Right to Procedural Due Process to Prevent "Stigma":* Other data such as assessments of learning disabilities that involve medical or other labels suggesting inadequacy or inferiority can be excluded on the grounds that they stigmatize the child without affording him due process. In addition to the right to challenge exclusionary and other prejudicial decisions flowing from such assessments (see Sec. 3 supra), a parent has the right to exclude the assessment or underlying data itself from his child's file to prevent reliance upon it for other purposes.

A series of Supreme Court decisions have established that the state cannot give an individual a pejorative label that will interfere with his right to life and liberty without guaranteeing him procedural due process. For example, in *Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee v. McGrath*, 341 U.S. 123 (1951) the Supreme Court held that the Attorney General could not stigmatize a person by placing him on his subversive list without giving that person a right to be heard.

In the more recent case of *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, 400 U.S. 433 (1971) the Court struck down a Wisconsin law that permitted the police chief to label an individual an habitual drunkard and to so notify local liquor stores, forbidding them to sell her liquor. The Court did not question the state's right to protect itself against public drunkenness; it concluded instead that such a label is a "badge of infamy" that the state may not attach without first providing an opportunity for challenge. "When a person's

Footnotes at end of article.

good name, reputation, honor or integrity is at stake because of what the government is doing to him, notice and an opportunity to be heard are essential". (at 437). The Court emphasized procedural fairness as a necessary check on governmental power.⁴⁸

Even in regard to records of the criminal justice system, an area where the State has extraordinary powers in regard to the citizen, the Courts have intervened where false or erroneous arrest records have been disseminated about an individual.⁴⁹ In *United States v. Kalish*, 271 F. Supp. 968 (D.P.R. 1967), for example, the Court held that an individual who had been erroneously arrested was entitled to have his photographs and fingerprints taken at the time of arrest expunged. The Court noted that maintenance of such records served no "public good" and stated that:

"His privacy and personal dignity is invaded as long as the Justice Department retains 'criminal' identification records, 'criminal' arrest, fingerprints, and a rogues' gallery of photographs." 271 F. Supp. at 970.

The *Cressman* Court, *supra*, based part of its decision on a finding that the assessment tools for determining which children might be potential drug users were too unreliable considering the seriousness of the label that would be imposed on the child. The Court stated:

"The ultimate use of this information . . . is the most serious problem that faces the Court. How many children would be labeled as potential drug abusers who in actuality are not? . . . When a program talks about labelling someone as a particular type and such a label could remain with him for the remainder of his life, the margin of error must be almost nil."

The Court pointed out that outside authorities, including the district attorney, hospitals, rehabilitation personnel and others could obtain the information suggesting that a particular student was a drug problem and would treat him accordingly.

Similarly, the federal district court for the Northern District of California, found in *Larry P. v. Riles*, 343 F. Supp. 1306 (N.D. Calif. 1972), that a child would be unlawfully labeled by including in his permanent record the results of a racially discriminatory IQ test and a subsequent classification as "educable mentally retarded"; the Court noted that the harmful effects to the child would extend to the Armed Services, employers and others with access to the file.⁵⁰

Taken together, the "stigma" and privacy cases suggest that in school districts where data that imposes a negative label of dubious validity on the child, or data of a highly personal nature are included in the child's file, the parent can seek not only to have the material removed from the file but to bar its collection in the first place.

CONCLUSION

The constitutional and case law principles discussed throughout this article have been raised in a variety of factual and legal contexts. Although many of the situations arising today where parents are concerned that school authorities have interfered with their prerogatives are factually more complex than the situations involved in earlier common law and constitutional decisions, the principles articulated in those cases continue to be valid today. Properly developed and applied, they can be relied upon to correct situations where the schools have exceeded the authority delegated to them by the parent. A key area for such application is the retention by the schools of personal, subjective or unverifiable assessments and records on a student and the withholding of such records from those most concerned—the parent and the child.

FOOTNOTES

⁴⁸ In addition to insisting on procedural due process prior to expulsion from schools, a

number of decisions have voided school board regulations that by their own terms, exclude certain kinds of children. In *Ordway v. Hargraves*, 323 F. Supp. 1155 (D. Mass. 1971), for example, the Court declared unconstitutional a rule excluding pregnant students from the school where there was no showing that the plaintiff interfered with the education of other children or in any way endangered her own health. In *Hosier v. Evans* 314 F. Supp. 316 (D. St. Croix 1970) the Court voided a school regulation that excluded alien children from the public schools in situations where there was overcrowding.

⁴⁹ This principle is similarly reflected in recent cases holding that the parent cannot waive his right to meaningful participation in decisions concerning his child or consent to potentially detrimental treatment by the school by his child unless his consent or waiver is an informed one. *Larry P. v. Riles* *supra* p. 5; *Merriken v. Cressman*, *supra* p. 7. (See also *Madera v. Board of Education of the City of New York*, 267 F. Supp. 356, at 372 S.D.N.Y. 1967) at p. 372).

⁵⁰ The *Mills* decision cited as precedent *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254 (1969), a case guaranteeing welfare recipients the right to a hearing prior to the termination of benefits. In that case the Supreme Court held that due process principles require "that a recipient have timely and adequate notice detailing the reasons for a proposed termination, and an effective opportunity to defend by confronting any adverse witnesses and by presenting his own arguments and evidence orally." The welfare decisions, and the administrative regulations issued to insure conformity with them, as well as similar decisions dealing with terminations of unemployment insurance, public housing etc. . . shed additional light on the nature of the procedures that are required to meet due process standards. See also, *Hobsen v. Hansen*, 269 F. Supp. 401 D.D.C. (1967); *Smuck v. Hansen*, 408 F. 2d 175 (D.C. Cir. 1969); *Hobsen v. Hansen* 327 F. Supp. 844 (D.D.C. 1971), for the rights of a parent in regard to a decision by the public school system to "track" his child.

⁵¹ The lower court decision includes an illuminating account of the broad distribution of student records in the NYC school system, and of the punitive role often played by psychologists and social workers in an allegedly therapeutic context.

⁵² For a further elaboration of the need for this approach see Kirp, David L. "Schools as Sorters: The Constitutional and Policy Implications of student classification." Vol. 121 No. 4 Univ. of Pa. L.R. 705, at 789 (April, 1973).

⁵³ The questionnaire included such items as the religion of the student, the family composition, including the reason for the absence of one or both parents and whether one or both parents "hugged and kissed me good-night when I was small," "tell me how much they love me," enjoyed talking about current events with me," and "make me feel unloved."

⁵⁴ See also *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564 (1972) a case brought by a non-tenured faculty member challenging his dismissal because he was not granted a hearing. The Court held that simple dismissal was not enough to stigmatize but suggested that if the State had charged him with behavior that might "seriously damage his standing and associations in his community" he would be entitled to a hearing. . . . In a decision restricting the dissemination of arrest records for non-criminal justice purposes, the court in *Menard v. Mitchell*, 328 F. Supp. 718 (D.D.C. 1971) noted: "Systematic recordation and dissemination of information about individual citizens is a form of surveillance and control which may easily inhibit freedom to speak, to work, and to move about in this land." 328 F. Supp. at 726.

⁵⁵ Where the classification or label assigned to a child is likely to have profound consequences on employment opportunities, the reasoning of the Supreme Court in *Greene v. McElroy*, 369 U.S. 474 (1959), a case where the Secretary of Defense had revoked a security clearance without affording confrontation and cross-examination, would seem to apply. There the Court stated: "Certain principles have remained relatively immutable in our jurisprudence. One of these is that where governmental action seriously injures an individual, and the reasonableness of the action depends on fact findings, the evidence . . . must be disclosed to the individual so that he has an opportunity to show that it is untrue . . . The Court has been zealous to protect these rights from erosion. It has spoken out not only in criminal cases . . . but also in all types of cases where administrative and regulatory actions were under scrutiny". 369 U.S. at 497-8.

A COMMITMENT

As a member of the Committee on Education and Labor—which has legislative jurisdiction over both the Elementary and Secondary Education and Higher Education Acts, as well as other related Federal statutes—I am deeply committed to the enactment of safeguards to protect parents' and students' rights to the privacy of information maintained in student records.

This is not wholly a Federal concern. Responsibility for education rests primarily—as it should—with the State and local governments. A legislative strategy will, therefore, have to necessarily involve the enactment of law at all levels—Federal, State, and local.

This matter is now under intense scrutiny by staff, and I hope to report to the House within the very near future on the courses of action most appropriate to be followed.

SATELLITE MISSIONS TO DOUBLE THIS YEAR

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation prepares for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in 1975 and for the first launch of a low cost space transportation system in 1979, one of the busiest years up for 26 satellites will be launched during 1974. It is the first time in the history of NASA that more of these satellites will be for other organizations than will be launched for NASA purposes. It is an indication of the maturity of our national space program and the importance that space has taken on in serving the needs of our Nation and the world. A recent article in the Miami Herald by Mr. Al Rossiter, Jr. discusses a busy and significant year in our national space program. The article follows:

SATELLITE MISSIONS TO DOUBLE THIS YEAR
(By Al Rossiter, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—There won't be any manned space shots on the next year and a half, but the space agency plans to double its unmanned satellite missions in 1974 with the heaviest emphasis yet on practical work.

Twenty-six satellites are on NASA's schedule for the New Year, the most since

the 28 flights in 1967. Twelve of the upcoming launchings are for communications satellites and five are for weather watchers. Most again will go from Cape Canaveral.

There were 13 civilian shots in 1973, including the launch of the Skylab space station in May and three crews rendezvousing with it in May, July and November. The final three-man team of Skylab astronauts is scheduled to return Feb. 8 after spending a record 12 weeks in orbit.

If the current flight in the big orbiting lab goes as long as planned, the nine Skylab crewmen will have logged more than 12,000 man-hours in space—almost double the time spent aloft by the men of America's 27 earlier spaceflights. But Project Skylab is conducting research for the future, while the 1974 unmanned missions will have a more immediate payoff.

Unless a Skylab rescue flight is required, the U.S. flight is required, the U.S. will not be launching astronauts again until July, 1975, when three Apollo pilots will go into orbit to rendezvous and dock with a two-man Russian Soyuz spacecraft.

The new generation space shuttle rocket plane will be making major headway on the drawing boards and in the test labs of many aerospace contractors, but it won't fly in space until 1979 at the earliest.

Besides the ongoing Skylab mission, NASA has three unmanned spaceflights carrying into the New Year. The Pioneer 10 probe is now on its way out of the solar system after an historic flight past Jupiter Dec. 3, and a twin called Pioneer II is cruising to a February rendezvous with Venus and on to a March passby of Mercury.

There are several new scientific missions on the 1974 schedule, including an unprecedented German-American probe close to the sun, but the communications and weather satellites will be the big job of the year.

Three of the radio relay satellites will be the first designed solely to relay messages data and television communications within the United States. The first of these new relay stations, called Westar and owned by Western Union, is to be launched April 11 from Cape Canaveral.

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND THE FLORIDA KEYS ARE A VERY WORTHWHILE PLACE TO VISIT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of our Nation's most interesting, but lesser known, national monuments is located in the 15th Congressional District of Florida. I refer to Fort Jefferson National Monument, located on the Dry Tortugas Islands 70 miles west of Key West.

This large, 19th century fort is best known for the fact that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who treated John Wilkes Booth's wounds following the assassination of President Lincoln, was imprisoned there. Dr. Mudd was granted a full pardon several years later and in 1959, the Congress passed a Joint Resolution, which I joined in sponsoring, calling for a plaque to be placed at the fort in recognition of Dr. Mudd's services to his fellow prisoners during a yellow fever epidemic.

On Sunday, March 31, 1974, Ms. Jean Wardlow, of the Miami Herald, wrote a

most interesting article on Fort Jefferson and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

FORT JEFFERSON—CRUMBLING RELIC OF LINCOLN ERA SITS ON "ISLAND OF WOE" NEAR KEY WEST

(By Jean Wardlow)

KEY WEST.—Thirty minutes from here by air, rising like a red-bricked Atlantis from the ocean is a fort which never won a battle, never was completed, is better known for a prisoner who stayed there than any of the hundreds who served there; a wonder of oceanic engineering and architecture.

Wide-arched like a Roman coliseum; stone-floored like a Greek temple and grass courtyard like a European patio, battered by hurricane and marauder, she is better known for her disasters than for her glories. But she rises nobly from the sea as the largest of the American 19th Century coastal forts, the star of the seven Dry Tortugas islands.

Fort Jefferson is difficult to get to—as far as "attractions" go—but worth the effort and expense to get there, either by boat (\$25 for adults, children half that; leave at 8:30 a.m., return 5:30 p.m.) or by plane (\$32 per person, minimum two to a flight) from Key West.

Or go in your own boat, especially between April and September, when one of the great wildlife spectacles occurs: the nesting season of the sooty tern on nearby Bush Key, to which thousands of terns come from the Caribbean and west-central Atlantic Ocean.

Although Park rangers are there to direct you and fill you in on the beauties of the place—looking for live coral in snorkling or scuba, or fishing (no license required)—remember that since the Dry Tortugas are isolated, you have to provide for your own living—no housing, water, meals or supplies are available. The Tortugas, a cluster of coral keys 70 miles west of Key West, were named Las Tortugas—the turtles—by Ponce de Leon for obvious reasons: many turtles bred there. But the "Dry" came later, when sailors referred to them that way as a warning to mariners that there was no fresh water.

"I find that most people don't really know what to expect," said pilot Ken Klevman, as he smacked the plane down smoothly on the water and spray washed by the windows of the amphibious Cessna 85. "I've taken them in bikinis and I've taken them in high-heeled shoes, but I've never taken anyone that wasn't thrilled out of his mind at the place."

From the sea, the plane gunned its motors and rolled up the ramp to stop outside the eight-foot-thick brick walls. The place seems doubly quiet when the motors stop and you walk across the grass, the planks and inside the fort, built over years by slaves and prisoners and which in 1865 housed the "Lincoln Conspirators."

And, of course, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the Maryland physician who, knowing nothing then of Lincoln's assassination, had set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth and, amid the high feeling running through the country then, was convicted of "conspiracy" and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

"An island of woe and misery" is the way Dr. Mudd described the prison-island in copies of his letters written from there—copies filed away in the ranger's office at the fort.

"Today one month ago, we arrived here," he wrote his wife, "my dearest," on Aug. 24, 1865. "Time passes very slowly and seems longer than that period—years gone by."

Once, hearing he would shortly be under a new influx of black soldiers, where then they were non-Negro, he feared possible retaliation from them for the death of the man who had said there should be no slaves, that blacks were free. So he tried an escape but was caught before the ship in which he hid had departed.

And, placating his wife's apprehension

when news of it was published, he wrote an anguished cry:

"No mortal mind can appreciate the feelings of one who has been so foully dealt with, and separated suddenly and violently from family and all near and dear and banished hundreds of miles away—no opportunity afforded of being visited, and but imperfect and irregular mail facilities, for no fault, and for having done my duty to God and man. To bear patiently under such circumstances requires more than human strength."

But bear he did, and when a yellow fever epidemic hit the fort, killing its doctor as well as striking 270 of the fort's 300 men, Dr. Mudd, along with Dr. Daniel Whitehurst from Key West, worked day and night to fight the epidemic. For this Dr. Mudd was pardoned two years later.

First, you see an orientation slide program—it's done automatically—just inside the fort's entrance. Then you mount the winding granite steps of the fort.

It had been begun in 1846, as part of a chain of seacoast defenses from Maine to Texas; the U.S. recognized the strategic importance of the Tortugas in controlling navigation of the Gulf. Work went on for 30 years but it was never finished. Federal troops were rushed into the half-completed fort in 1861 to keep it from falling into Florida secessionist hands. After the war, little more work was done on it, for the new rifled cannon had already made the fort obsolete.

It was a prison; was abandoned; and renewed by the Navy as a coaling station. The battleship Maine weighed anchor from here for Cuba, where she was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898. In World War I, it was a seaplane base. Now it's a historic monument, a birdwatcher's paradise, a fisherman's dream, a historian's quiet place to walk its bunkers, halls, prison rooms and see what used to be—arched powder magazine, the "hot shot furnace," where huge tongs would take out white hot cannonballs—"their broadsides would set fires as well as shot damage" and places either side of the grounds where officer's and enlisted men's quarters were, and the 20,000-gallon holding tank for water—the de-sal system was borrowed for Guantanamo in the 1960s crisis and "we're still waiting for its return."

Like walking a battlefield, you wish there would be more time; you know you'll never learn it all in a single visit. The empty fort is crowded with things you want to know.

You want to swim the waters, walk the small white sand beach, see its birds, breathing in their simple beauty.

A hard-to-get-to national monument. But one of the most interesting.

Fort Jefferson is but one of the many fascinating attractions of the Key West area. In addition to a perfect climate, fabulous fishing and boating, and some of the finest seafood dinners in the country, Key West boasts a wealth of historical sites.

A companion fort to Fort Jefferson is Fort Zachary Taylor, which played a major role during the Civil War as the only fort held by the North in a southern city. The city was also held by the North. In the last few years, archeological excavations have unearthed what may be the Nation's largest collection of Civil War arms and ammunition, which had been buried in the casemates of the fort.

Other points of historic interest include Mallory Square—the old section of Key West; Ernest Hemingway's home, the Audubon House, the East Martello Battery Tower, the old Coast Guard headquarters site; the old slave market; and a pleasant trip of old Key West on

the "Conch Train Tours." Former President Harry S. Truman's Little White House is situated on the Key West Naval Station and I initiated the effort to have this facility placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There are many individuals in Key West who have been instrumental in searching out, recording, and commemorating the island's colorful history and there are several active historical groups, including the Old Island Restoration Society and the Key West Historical Association. Adm. John Maurer, Mrs. Ida Barron, Howard England, county tax assessor Joe Allen, Mrs. Jessie Porter, and Col. John B. Stokes are but a few of the individuals vitally concerned about and dedicated to the area's historic preservation.

I invite my colleagues to visit south Florida, particularly the Florida Keys, whenever they have the opportunity and see for themselves one of our Nation's most interesting historical areas.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN: SPEAKING OUT AT EPA

HON. JOHN BRADEMÁS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Members of the House will read with great interest the views of the Honorable Russell E. Train, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, concerning a number of issues affecting Federal environmental policy.

Prior to the interview, which appears in the April 12, 1974, issue of *Science* magazine, the weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there appears an editorial comment by Luther J. Carter of the staff of the magazine:

RUSSELL E. TRAIN: SPEAKING OUT AT EPA

(In September, Russell E. Train, then chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), was appointed by President Nixon to be administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Since then, the energy crisis has tended to eclipse environmental concerns, and, in some matters, to put EPA on the defensive. Train is supporting several proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act which he feels will allow for flexibility to accommodate energy needs. They will also stretch out some compliance deadlines which, quite apart from energy problems, he believes were not only wholly realistic to begin with. Generally these amendments have originated within EPA itself. In the case of certain proposals advanced by the Federal Energy Office (FEO), however, Train has (in his words) dug in his heels in opposition. One such proposal would have exempted energy-related activities from the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that require environmental impact studies. Another would have required consideration of economic and social factors in establishing clean air standards.)

(What follows is the partial transcript [lightly edited] of an interview of 25 March

in which Train was asked about some of the recent conflicts arising within government over environmental issues. Also discussed is Train's decision to allow emergency use of DDT in the Northwest—an action which some environmentalists deplore. As written here, some of the questions have been amplified for the reader's benefit.—L.J.C.)

Question. What is your thinking in regard to the proposal made by FEO to exempt energy activities from the requirements of NEPA?

TRAIN. I strongly oppose any such exemptions. This is an area where we particularly need NEPA because we're talking about outer continental shelf development, shale oil development, matters such as this. Here we need the kind of comprehensive planning and decision-making that the act is really designed to produce, with full analysis of all alternatives. This is what the act is all about.

Aside from that, almost all of the major federal energy proposals, assuming they are undertaken, will be carried out within a time frame of 10 years or so. There is just no way to make any reasonable argument that, under those circumstances, we can't be making effective environmental analysis, or that the task of making the analysis would hold up the project. It just isn't so . . . So far as I'm concerned, the NEPA exemption is a dead issue. There is no such proposal within the Administration now. I think we've succeeded in knocking it over the head. There may be continuing discussions of how to expedite the process (of environmental impact analysis and review) both in terms of the CEQ guidelines and agency compliance.

Question. The President recently withdrew his support from the pending national land use policy legislation. How do you feel about this legislation, and were you consulted before administration support was withdrawn?

TRAIN. CEQ, while I was chairman, took the lead in developing the Administration's position on land use and this led to the President's legislative proposals in 1971 and 1972. These proposals were integrated by the Senate Interior Committee with the Jackson bill and became the legislation that passed the Senate and is now under consideration in the House. . . . I have not been involved in the development of any new thinking in the Administration.

I have said frankly that if we lost this legislation at this late date it would be a tragedy.

The primary thrust of the legislation is to encourage the states themselves to take a more effective role in regulating and controlling land use decisions that are of more than local significance. The bill does not represent a federal intrusion into state matters and it does not involve, as some would charge, confiscation of private property, or any failure of due process. It is, in my view, a very modest but very significant first step in moving this country in the direction of more effective and more rational regulation of major land use decisions.

Question. In your opinion, what is the relevance of the land use bill to energy conservation?

TRAIN. It is very relevant, in many respects. One of the early issues this year in the energy field has been the proposal within the Administration for federal preemption with respect to the siting of oil refineries, nuclear power plants, and other major energy facilities. I have publicly stated that I am opposed to this kind of preemption. But I also have been saying that it is very important that states get on with the job of developing their own effective land use laws because, in the absence of responsible state action, there is a real danger that in due course we might get fed-

eral preemption. I think it would be a great mistake.

Obviously, energy facilities of all kinds tend to have significant environmental impacts. They certainly have significant impacts on economic growth and development and the location of that development and the location of that development. For example, any outer continental shelf development, any deepwater port, that results in the bringing ashore at any given point on the Atlantic seaboard of substantial volumes of petroleum would tend to give rise at that point to major petrochemical development and other industrial development. I think the states really must undertake to build the institutional capability to deal with that kind of development effectively. Most of them don't have it now.

On the demand side, it is very important that we as a society move aggressively, as a matter of national policy, to reduce the growth in energy demand. As you look for ways to do this, land use leading to or involving more compact ways of organizing urban patterns is a major way of saving energy. We all recognize that suburban society uses an extraordinarily greater amount of energy than a more compact urban society does. This is another very important way energy and land use relate to one another.

Question. Why did EPA withdraw its plans to use parking surcharge fees as one way of reducing automobile traffic and gasoline consumption in urban centers?

TRAIN. Our transportation strategies, which we promulgated for some 38 cities and communities around the country, do represent significant energy savings. They were all directed toward more efficient transportation. Those plans, when fully effective, could involve a savings of about 140,000 barrels of oil a day. It is rather ironical, therefore, that in the energy emergency legislation the Congress approved provisions prohibiting EPA from imposing a parking surcharge as part of any of those plans and requiring the agency to defer for 1 year any parking management plan at all.

These provisions came into the bill on the floor of the House. They were accepted by the joint House-Senate conference committee, I believe without dissent. You have to recall that most of the original authors of the Clean Air Act, including Senator Muskie, Senator Baker, and Congressman Paul Rogers, were members of that conference committee. That conference report passed the Congress; then of course the bill was vetoed, for other reasons.

It was my feeling at that time, in view of the fact that the parking surcharges had proven very controversial around the country, and in view of the clear expression by Congress of its attitude, that it was silly to keep on trying to force the issue. Frankly, I think it is important for the agency to have broad support when moving into areas as untried as parking surcharges. Sometime later this spring we will give Congress a report on parking surcharges as a technique for reducing vehicle usage.

Question. Some environmentalists, although they may give you high marks generally, have felt that in certain of your decisions you have yielded to political pressures that should have been resisted. Your recent decision to allow the Forest Service to use DDT for control of the tussock moth in the Northwest this year has been cited as a case in point. What is your reply to such criticism?

TRAIN. I guess the decision in the tussock moth case was one of the toughest I've had to make, maybe the toughest. Certainly it was an unhappy decision—for anybody who has been in the environmental business as

long as I have—to approve a major use of DDT, even though the approval carried strict conditions. I emphasized at the time the decision was made that it should in no way be taken as signaling any pullback from the agency's basic position that DDT is an environmental threat. The issue here is, first, whether there was an emergency, and, second, whether there was any alternative.

I found that there was an emergency. Admittedly, it's hard to determine whether an "emergency" exists because there are no criteria in the statute. There was very widespread destruction, as you know, of Douglas fir forests in the Northwest. There was hope on the part of EPA when we turned down the application for use of DDT in 1973 that an alternative control mechanism, particularly other chemicals such as Zectran and the naturally occurring virus, would control the population. However, this did not happen.

Now, there is no question but what the public in the Northwest perceives this situation as an emergency. It is true everywhere you go out there. The members of Congress from the Northwest, including those who are very environmentally positive in their attitudes, have been very much for using DDT. So are the state governors involved, such as Tom McCall of Oregon. I don't like to put labels on people, but if you had to pick one governor in the country who is the most environmentally oriented, you'd probably say Tom McCall. He is very much in favor of using DDT in this case because there is no real alternative. Governor Evans of Washington also supported it, and so did Governor Andrus of Idaho, who was elected on an environmental plank. I don't think it was a matter, as some would say, of giving way to pressure. Public perceptions of problems such as this are very important in carrying out a regulatory program, particularly when you have mixed scientific evidence.

Question. You think there was no clear-cut preponderance of scientific opinion on one side or the other?

TRAIN. I would say not.

Question. It has been rumored that, during discussions within the Administration over certain of the proposals to amend NEPA and the Clean Air Act, you threatened to resign if those proposals were adopted by the White House. Were these reports true?

TRAIN. I never threatened to resign. What I said was that I couldn't support certain amendments if they became the Administration's position. From that point you can start speculating what happens as of the time the Administration takes positions you can't support. The fact is that none of those positions I dug in my heels against were adopted as administration proposals. We avoided that kind of confrontation.

Question. In the case of two FEO proposals to which you objected—the one to allow acceptance of so-called "intermittent" controls such as "tall stacks" for the dispersion of air pollutants (in lieu of scrubbers) and the one not to draw the line against any "significant deterioration" of air quality—no Administration position is being forwarded to Congress. Instead, Congress will consider both the FEO proposal and EPA's dissenting views, then make up its own mind. Is this right?

TRAIN. Yes. In all other cases, such as the NEPA exemption, the proposals have not gone forward at all. They've been dropped completely. In the two cases you mentioned, I have complete authority to state as strongly as I wish my own independent views. In a way this is a new departure, and I think it's a very important one. I think it is important for EPA, in serving the public interest, to be able to state forthrightly and clearly its position on important issues. This

is something I really insisted on. Obviously, good judgment has to be exercised in matters of this sort. You can't have an administration where everybody is running off in different directions. There is such a thing as Presidential policy, and Congress expects the Executive branch to present a Presidential position. But there are times when I think it helps strengthen the credibility of government and public understanding of issues to have agency heads speak up and speak out. That's the way we're going to be.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY A CRISIS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, by impounding the funds appropriated to the public housing program and related projects, Mr. Nixon has dealt a severe blow to the poor and elderly. As usual the population affected is disproportionately black.

Mr. Abraham J. Isserman, who is the Chairman of the Housing Section of the White House Conference on Aging and a member of the Housing Study Panel of the Post-Conference Board, urges the Congress to reinstitute the current housing programs, release impounded funds and provide for such additional funds as may be necessary to carry on the halted programs.

Mr. Isserman believes that these funds are essential to the needs of the black elderly who have been more gravely harmed than other groups. Mr. Isserman also believes that these funds, are necessary to reverse the deterioration of the cities. I share Mr. Isserman's contention that Congress should reassert its prerogatives to alleviate this grave situation. I also commend Mr. Isserman for his efforts to articulate the needs and concerns of the black elderly.

His statement to the Senate Committee on Housing for the Elderly is as follows:

STATEMENT BY ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN

The subject of the current hearings is the "Adequacy of Federal Response to Housing Needs of the Elderly".

I believe that these hearings should more appropriately be entitled the "Inadequacy of the Federal Response" rather than its "Adequacy".

In my capacity as Chairman of the Housing Section of the White House Conference on Aging and a member of the Housing Study Panel of the Post-Conference Board, I have a full awareness of the recommendations on housing adopted by the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. President Nixon at the closing session of that Conference pledged full support to implementing these and other recommendations of the Conference. But soon thereafter, his response was distressingly negative by impounding the funds appropriated to carry on the existing housing and other programs designed to help the poor and the elderly.

This wholly uncalled for and arbitrary moratorium on our housing programs declared by the President as most of us believe,

illegally, struck a devastating blow at all housing programs not sparing the long established, acutely necessary, Public Housing Program hitting directly at the poor and the elderly, as always, most severely affecting the black elderly. The majority of the black elderly being poor, have the greatest need for assistance to obtain the decent housing which has been the promise and alleged goal of our National Administration and embodied in our National Housing Laws.

The effects of the moratorium on which our comment has been requested were fully set forth in my testimony before the Housing Subcommittee at its initial hearing on Housing and Urban Affairs Committee at its initial hearing on Housing held on April 3, 1973. I attach hereto a copy of my statement filed on behalf of the National Ad Hoc Housing Coalition, for which I appeared.

The months since that time have served only to emphasize the destructive blow to housing programs created by the moratorium. Many projects sponsored by community organizations all over the nation have been irreversibly ruined, often after many months and even years of untiring efforts by these organizations.

First and foremost, all of us interested in providing the decent housing promised to all Americans have been urging in every agency and forum and our legislative representatives to reinstitute the current housing programs, to release impounded funds and to provide such additional funds as may be necessary to carry on the halted programs.

New legislation is required as exemplified by the bills introduced by Senator Williams and other legislators. Such legislation should provide for a massive infusion of new funds for additional new construction where required, for large scale revitalization of entire neighborhoods with emphasis on saving the existing stock of housing and creating all the necessary amenities for secure and decent living and utilizing the enormous foreclosed housing stock now held by the FHA. With a war budget approaching \$9 billion, allocating funds without restraint for every type of military hardware, often obsolescent before the prototype is completed, with large increases in the Viet Nam budget for military expenditures now that "peace" has been proclaimed, funds must be generated by economies in that budget and elsewhere to provide the necessary financing for adequate housing programs. At some point, the welfare of our people should take precedence over supporting such undemocratic puppet regimes in faraway lands, particularly when these funds are placed in the hands of unscrupulous tyrannical leaders and devoted to destruction or often diverted for their own private aggrandizement.

Need? Without ever having ascertained the outward limits of need we are all in accord that whatever resources we will devote to fulfilling that need in the coming period that it will continue to exist for many years to come. At present, with the constant deterioration of housing stock, we are falling behind. Decent housing for the poor and persons of lower and middle incomes is not obtainable or has been priced out of the market. No need to repeat the statistics here. I refer only to the "Working Paper" prepared by this Committee (April, 1973) on "Housing for the Elderly—A Status Report". Waiting lists of the elderly for public housing, the Report states, are 32,000 for New York City and 12,000 for Chicago—and these lists are by no means complete. The report reiterates its previous recommendation supported also by the 1971 White House Conference recommendations: a "minimum annual production rate of 120,000 units" per year as "an integral part

of a comprehensive National policy for housing the elderly". Just another example taken from the HUD Newsletter of December 10, 1973: the Metro Planning Commission of Nashville, Tennessee reports that 94,000 Nashvillians live in structurally substandard housing and that 66,000 persons live in over-crowded conditions". Included in these numbers are an unconscionably large percentage of the elderly and even more so of the black elderly. Recently, the AFL-CIO has projected a need for 550,000 units of public housing, alone.

We welcome the proposed extension of Section 202 Housing for the Elderly as provided in S 2185. However, the NCBA has pointed out to HUD and we restate it here that the Section 202 Program has not reached the black elderly. It has been authoritatively established that only 3% of Section 202 Housing is occupied by black elderly and that in the white-sponsored elderly projects, the occupancy by blacks is only 1%. In conferences held with HUD officials it was admitted that there has been no encouragement and no technical assistance offered to black community organizations desirous of sponsoring housing projects under Section 202. In fact, such efforts were discouraged. It needs affirmative action, both legislatively and administratively, to correct this inequity. We have, on occasion, submitted specifics on how this could be done. The NCBA is most willing to confer on these specifics and to develop procedures in connection with Section 202 Housing which would eliminate or minimize these inequities.

It has become abundantly clear that the provisions of the Bill introduced by Senator Williams, i.e. The Housing Security Act of 1973 (S 2180) are most essential to the well-being of all persons in Federally-assisted housing projects. Most important in the establishment of security provisions is the involvement of the occupants themselves, including the teenagers, in the development of security programs. This has been done with a substantial measure of success by the New York City Public Housing Authority through the establishment of Tenant Patrols and through the use of a number of innovative procedures.

It is the considered opinion of the NCBA that the involvement of the tenants, and of the sponsoring community organizations, together with a paid security force and with close relations with the local police authorities will provide strong motivation and effective action in preventing vandalism, preserving the physical properties of the projects and providing real "collective security" for the occupants.

We agree fully with the spirit and the objectives of the Intermediate Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (S 2181). The conversion of single family dwellings into a partially congregate facility for a number of tenants is most desirable. However, the local zoning ordinance and building code may need amendment to permit such arrangements. However, grouping compatible persons for congregate living in its fullest sense, (including "the provisions for common meals, etc.), would create "voluntary" or "stimulated" non-blood related families which have received some court recognition as being legal families from the standpoint of local zoning codes. A full development of this concept requires substantial study from the economic, architectural and social aspects. It should be undertaken under the auspices of your Committee. The NCBA is ready, able and willing to organize and to participate in such a study.

An extension of this concept would be the grouping of a number of one-family build-

ings (or rehabilitated apartment units) in a neighborhood, under one non-profit sponsor. This sponsor would undertake the management and maintenance of these buildings and provide the counselling and guidance necessary to develop the optimum life-style of these "families". One or more of the buildings involved in the group would be converted to provide the offices for the non-profit sponsor and for the neighborhood facilities needed for such a project. The occupants would be brought together through their own organizations. Training courses would be provided to enable the occupants to join in the successful operation of such projects.

A Congressional mandate should be given to HUD requiring that its tremendous stock of foreclosed housing, both one-family and multi-family, be made available for elderly housing (and non-elderly, for that matter) under such auspices as are here suggested. HUD has the power presently to transfer such housing at nominal cost to non-profit organizations. Sufficient mortgage money should be made available for the necessary rehabilitation in the units to be turned over and for the restructuring of some of them for community purposes. With a low rate of interest on such loans, the rentals would be within reach of the elderly poor, black or white.

Adequate regulations with supervision, and substantial participation of the non-profit community Sponsor, would do much to prevent fraudulent practices and exploitation by unscrupulous persons of the opportunities provided under this program.

Coupled with such a program, the Housing Allowance Program might well be used as a form of rent supplement. Absent such organization and absent the necessary rehabilitation, the Housing Allowances would serve only to profit the slum landlords and compel many of the poor (with little bargaining power) to accept apartments in sub-standard houses which perhaps would be given some "cosmetic" treatment by the owners. Community counselling should be provided to guide the recipient of the Housing Allowance in his search for an appropriate apartment, in checking the violations if any, and in dealing with the prospective landlord.

Unless provisions are made for the rehabilitation of the existing deteriorated or deteriorating housing stock, housing allowances will not provide decent housing.

Congressional investigation and study should also be made of the various Urban Homesteading Proposals. Involved in Urban Homesteading are these problems: securing title when housing has been abandoned and not foreclosed; elimination of back taxes and tax relief provisions; the purchase of individual housing and/or apartment units subject to "gut" rehabilitation at approximately \$1,000.00 per unit; providing for a "neighborhood" approach in the designation of special "homestead areas"; provide for non-profit community organizations to act as sponsors and supervisors of the "homestead areas"; provide for low interest loans and grants to the non-profit Sponsors for community facilities.

The Homestead proposals, if accompanied by proper safeguards, could provide a partial answer to the urban housing problems. However, without such safeguards, the applicant seeking to use the Homestead provisions might find himself deeply ensnared in a host of problems beyond his capacity to solve.

The NCBA has been deeply interested in a prototype residential center for the elderly with the ancillary facilities, as recommended by the White House Conference on Aging. One such center including research and training capacity is proposed for the City of

Tuskegee under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, the City of Tuskegee and the NCBA. Such a center would be of inestimable value in developing innovative housing for the elderly and the procedures under which residence in such housing could really provide the decent homes to which the elderly are entitled. While under present law and regulation such a center could be financed by HEW and its Department on Aging working in conjunction with HUD, a Congressional direction (with funding provisions) to allow the development of such prototype housing centers would certainly accelerate the progress in getting them underway.

Needless to say that the proposed National Elderly Housing Loan Fund (S. 2179) introduced by Senator Williams would be of greatest help in reaching out for the goal of 120,000 dwelling units annually for the elderly.

We strongly urge that special consideration be given in the Legislation for provisions which would insure the fullest participation by the black national and community organizations in the development of these programs so that the black elderly will not be "left out in the cold".

Housing legislation should be put on the "urgent" calendar in both Houses of Congress and vigorously processed to reach the point of enactment in the coming Spring.

LANDSDALE-NORTH PENN FIRST AID CHAMPIONS

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, on May 4 the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of Lansdale, Pa., will honor the members and coaches of its first aid teams who placed first and second in last year's International Rescue and First Aid Associations championships in Omaha, Nebr.

The people of the Lansdale-North Penn area are understandably proud of the young men and women who make up the VMSC teams. Members of the first-place youth division squad are Charles Park, Joseph Sabol, Jr., Ronald Richart, and Thomas Yoder. Sandra Quinn, Penny Sosnin, Fran Gallagher, and Barbara McIntyre compose the second-place all-female division team. Both VMSC teams are coached by Diane Littleton and Earl C. Clemens. The Omaha competition included 40 other first-aid teams from the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Health Subcommittee and as a former member of Lansdale's VMSC unit, I am well aware of the important role played by our Nation's first-aid squads. Countless lives are saved each year, because of their dedication and ability to respond in crisis situations. I join with the people of the North Penn area in congratulating these young people for a job well done.

HANK AARON: "A MAN FORGETS HIMSELF INTO IMMORTALITY"

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once observed that in a world filled with people seeking attention and acclaim, once in a while we will find a humble man "who forgets himself into immortality."

Such a man is Henry Aaron, who last night achieved immortality by breaking the greatest record in all of sport. Mr. Aaron's 715th home run surpassed the mark set by Babe Ruth.

Through his long career, Hank Aaron has been a model of humility, dignity, and quiet competence. He did not seek the adoration that is accorded to other national athletic heroes, yet he has now earned it. He did not allow the abuse against him and his fellow black athletes to deter him from his historic purpose.

Henry Aaron is now an authentic national hero. The culmination of his rise to that position came on the night of April 8, 1974—but that ascent began long ago, when Hank Aaron began to "forget himself into immortality."

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD two articles, by Jesse Outlar and Charlie Roberts, from the Atlanta Constitution of April 9, 1974:

"HAMMER" FLIPS A PAGE IN HISTORY

(By Jesse Outlar)

It was a cool, rainy April night in Atlanta, the kind of weather in which Bowie Kuhn probably would not have ordered Henry Aaron to play, but more than 50,000 in the stadium and millions in TV-land won't ever forget that he did.

News is history shot on the wing, and they saw The Hammer establish the greatest record in sports. At precisely 9:07, Monday night Al Downing of the Dodgers came in with a fast ball and Aaron drove it into the left-field bullpen. It was in the fourth with one on, with a count of one ball, no strikes, none out.

No. 715 is now history. The 21-year race with Babe Ruth that began in St. Louis when The Hammer hit No. 1 off Vic Raschi is over. The Ruth record of 714 had survived since 1935, unchallenged by anyone except Henry Louis Aaron, the 40-year native of Mobile, Ala., and all-time superstar of the Braves.

Since Aaron approached the record, he had reiterated that he wanted to swing for No. 715 in Atlanta. He set the stage for the greatest night in sports history here by unloading No. 714 on his first swing of the season in Cincy.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who had vowed to be the first to congratulate Aaron, wasn't in Cincy when he ordered Aaron to play Saturday. He wasn't here when Aaron made history Monday night. Alde Monte Irvin drew the loudest chorus of boos ever heard in Atlanta when he made Aaron a presentation on behalf of the commissioner after the pulsating clout.

Aaron, Darrell Evans and two uninvited fans circled the bases after the homer heard round the world. The Braves mobbed The Hammer, and he couldn't have generated more excitement if he had the winning homer in a World Series here.

Henry has said that he'd get more thrill out of that feat than he would No. 715, but nobody else would. After a thunderous ova-

tion and special ceremonies of 11 minutes the game was resumed. When Aaron trotted out to left field, fans repeated their serenade.

This was the moment that Aaron and the fans were awaiting. As Aaron had said, No. 714 tied Ruth. No. 715 puts him all alone. They can tell their grandchildren they saw a spectacle unwitnessed before by anyone. There has never been anything like it in more than 100 years of baseball, and it's a crying shame that the commissioner of baseball won't have one of those "I Was There" cards.

For Aaron the Road to 715 has been long, lined with pressure and wealth. Long before anyone realized Henry had a chance to tie Ruth, he had sufficient credentials for a front pew at Cooperstown. But it took the race with a ghost to make the public fully cognizant of what a great baseball player Aaron really is.

You sensed the drama in the stands as the blue seats were filled during a pre-game "This Is Your Life, Henry Aaron" program. Gov. Jimmy Carter, Mayor Maynard Jackson, Rep. Andy Young, Miss Pearl Bailey, Sammy Davis, Jr. and countless others were here, practically, everyone but Bowie.

When Aaron came to bat in the second inning, there was a rousing, standing applause that rocked the house. They shouted disapproval when Downing worked the count to 3-1 and then walked Aaron.

They were unaware and didn't really care that Aaron would establish another major record during the inning. They had come to see No. 715. When Henry eventually scored on an error, it was run No. 2,063, one more than Willie Mays or anyone else in National League History.

No. 44 then did it all in the four-run fourth. With Darrel Evans on first via an error, Aaron became the all-time homer king.

It seemed appropriate that the most considerate of athletes should avert what could have been a riot in the left-field stands by hitting homer into the left-field bullpen. There had been reported offers ranging up to \$35,000 for the baseball that was retrieved by pitcher Tom House in the bullpen. What the Braves will pay for the ball promised Hank apparently is up to management and House.

The mass meetings with the media from March until April 8 were beginning to unnerve a guy as calm as Hank. He had said before the game that he hoped this would be the night that all of us can get it over with.

With the same dramatic flair that he demonstrated on opening day, Aaron got it over with! The champagne that had remained uncorked in Cincy was poppin' in the clubhouse.

The race with Ruth and destiny is over. It will be a very long time before they'll have an opportunity to wonder if anyone can break The Hammer's record. No one but Aaron ever came close to The Babe. Will anyone ever come close to The Hammer. Maybe some night, somewhere, there'll be another occasion like April 8, 1974 in Atlanta!

CHEERS—AARON FAMILY RELIEVED, SATISFIED WITH 715

(By Charlie Roberts)

Herbert Aaron sat in a box full of Aarons at Atlanta Stadium Monday, tingled to the marrow, listening to 53,775 baseball fans roar approval of son Henry's record-setting 715th major league home run—and he felt just like that old fox.

"I know just how that old fox felt after that dog ran him all night," said Hammerin' Hank's proud Daddy. "Finally, as the fox ran up on top of a hill and realized he could not get away the sun came up. And he said, 'I just don't care if he do catch me now. I done set the world on fire.'"

Hank's Dad finally wriggled away from a mob of young and old who mobbed him for his own autograph, and he said, "I'll tell you Hank's hitting it tonight made it a big relief for my wife and me."

"It was most satisfying because he hit it here in Atlanta where his people and friends are, and that's the way it should have been. The Good Lord let it work out that way, and I'm thankful."

"I don't really know how I felt," said mother Estella. "But I felt real good and happy that he hit it here in Atlanta. I'm happy it's over. I could have jumped right out of this box all right."

"All of us wanted it to be hit here," said Herbert Aaron Jr., the only one of Hank's brothers who was able to make the momentous occasion. "His three sisters here—Sarah, Alfredia, Gloria—all the in-laws, all of us."

Herbert is more like fun-loving brother Tommie Aaron—who manages the Braves' Savannah club than Hank—and he puts his tongue in cheek and said, "Talk to Gloria (Mrs. Will Robinson of Mobile here). She was great in softball and track, taught Henry all he knows."

"Maybe I did," said Gloria with a laugh. "But I knew he was going to hit it tonight and I made them get in the car and drive over here to see it even if it was storming and raining in Mobile. I just knew it."

"There's nothing I can compare this too," said Alfredia. "There's just nothing—no thrill like it."

"It was the thrill of my life," said Sarah Jones, Hank's eldest sister. "I can't explain or tell how it felt."

Billy, Hanks' TV personality wife, explained how it felt, simply, quietly. "It is a great sense of relief, and we are so thankful Hank hit it tonight—for the Atlanta fans," she said.

That perhaps said it all—except for the feeling Herbert and that fox had. But Atlantian David Scott, Alfredia's husband who is on Governor Jimmy Carter's staff, had one question to ask.

"Where was commissioner Bowie Kuhn, and did the New York press tell him not to come? Hank's a great gentleman and completed a great era here tonight. I feel like Atlanta, the Braves and Hank have been insulted by his absence."

RACIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, continuing Soviet naval activity and growth in the Indian Ocean is a cause for concern by all Americans who are not quite able to embrace the détente siren-song of the Soviet Bear. Our Nation's future strategic military posture may well depend on our own ability to meet and balance this naval challenge. Our relationship with such anti-Communist bastions as South Africa may well need to be reviewed in view of South Africa's strategic geographical position with shores bordering both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. In the past, our relations with the Republic of South Africa have been hampered by a view of South Africa's racial policies. I have reason to believe that those policies are undergoing a hard revision for the better and I believe the well-being of a black man in South Africa probably exceeds that of a black man in most of the black-run nations to the north of South Africa.

A recent February 1974 issue of the Bantu Homelands Constitutional Ad-

vance, a publication which charts black national independence progress in the homelands program summarizes much of what is taking place in South Africa today. I believe my colleagues owe it to themselves and to our own future national military picture to have an accurate knowledge of what is and what is not happening in South Africa today. The article follows:

BANTU HOMELANDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Important steps have been taken recently in the constitutional sphere in South Africa to advance the various Bantu homelands to self-government and, eventually, to sovereign nationhood. The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971 is aimed specifically at expediting the pace of constitutional advance and all the homelands have now been given constitutional status that places them firmly on the road to independent development. The 1970-80 decade has been described as the dynamic decade for the development of the Bantu homelands of South Africa.

THE EMBRYONIC STATES

Eight homelands, the embryonic homes of distinctive Bantu peoples, have now been defined officially in South Africa. They are:

The Transkei, a large block and a smaller block of land comprising 3,672,212 hectares in the eastern districts of the Cape Province which is the home of 3,000,000 mainly Xhosa-speaking people.

The Ciskei, adjacent to the Transkei but to the west of the Kei River, totaling 918,547 hectares which is the home of 930,000 mainly Xhosa-speaking people.

Kwa-Zulu, totaling 3,144,321 hectares of land which is the home of 4,026,000 Zulu-speaking people.

Lebowa, totaling 2,214,086 hectares in the central and northern parts of Transvaal and which is the home of 1,604,000 mainly Sotho-speaking people.

Venda in the northern Transvaal totalling 604,355 hectares and which is the homeland of 358,000 people.

Gazankulu, in the central/eastern Transvaal comprising 667,292 hectares which is the home of 737,000 people.

Bophuthatswana in the western Transvaal, the north-western Cape, and the Orange Free State comprising 3,754,018 hectares which is the home of 1,719,000 people.

Basotho-Qwaqwa, of 45,742 hectares immediately north of Lesotho and which is the home of 25,000 South Sotho.

In addition, they are the territories occupied by the Swazi people in South Africa. Plans are under consideration for the consolidation of the Swazi homeland as well as proposals for a homeland for the Southern Ndebele.

The national homelands of the respective Bantu peoples were occupied after they had moved southwards in successive migratory waves. In the course of time they occupied those areas after a turbulent century in Southern Africa in which internecine wars, epidemics and malnutrition devastated, denuded and depopulated vast tracts of the interior of Southern Africa. These national homelands are clearly distinguishable from the land settled and converted into permanent White occupation by pioneers migrating from the south.

As in South Africa, the Native peoples of South-West Africa occupied certain areas which have been accepted as their traditional national homelands, clearly distinguishable from the land settled and occupied by White pioneers. The distinctive territories in South West Africa are those of the Owambo, Kavango, Damara, Herero, and the Kaokoveld. At this stage, the Owambo territory (in the far north, the home of approximately 300,000 Owambo) and the Kavango territory (in the north-east, the home of five tribes who numbered 54,000 in 1970) are more advanced con-

stitutionally than the others. The Owambo and Kavango territories both have legislative councils.

Constitutional Background

The distinctive nature of the various groups in South Africa and their right to develop separately have been acknowledged for many decades.

In 1913, the South African Parliament gave recognition to this for the first time in "modern" South Africa (post 1910) when it passed legislation declaring Bantu tribal land inalienable Bantu territory. In 1936, legislation, the Bantu Trust and Land Act, was passed which provided for the expansion and consolidation of the Bantu areas. This increased the recognized homelands of the Bantu by 6,209,357 to 15,417,576 hectares.

In 1951 and 1959, two important Acts were placed on the statute book and these may be regarded as the constitutional foundation for the implementation of the policy of separate development in the Bantu homelands.

The Bantu Authorities Act of 1951, and other relevant measures such as the Bantu Education Act of 1953, were aimed at consolidating and expanding the Bantu peoples' own essentially democratic system of self-government. This system gives full executive authority to the tribal chief-in-council, but at the same time, it provides all the necessary guarantees to ensure that authority is exercised in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the community. The latent force of the traditional system of the Bantu was applied in the development program of the Bantu communities. The authorities were Bantu orientated, from the local tribal authorities with their limited responsibilities through the regional authorities to the territorial authorities with their extensive functions and all the office-bearers were Bantu.

The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 was equally important in that it gave the Bantu peoples of South Africa a categorical assurance that the South African Government had irrevocably set a course that would lead the homelands to meaningful self-government. The Act made provision for gradual constitutional development of the Bantu national units and for direct consultation between the Bantu peoples and the South African Government on matters affecting the interests of the Bantu peoples. The recognition of the respective Bantu national units, the establishment of a firm link in the form of the office of Commissioner-General, between the Bantu peoples and the Central Government, and the acknowledgment of the right of the Bantu peoples to assume political and administrative control over all aspects of their own communities were enshrined in the Act.

At this stage, the highest organ in a homeland was the territorial authority. The next constitutional step was the establishment of legislative assemblies. Such a legislative assembly has an executive council comprising a chief councillor and councillors, each of whom is responsible for a portfolio. Differences obviously occur from one homeland to another, but in most cases the division of portfolios has been: Authority Affairs and Finance (the Chief Minister), Education and Culture, Works, Community Affairs or Interior Agriculture and Justice. The Executive Council, consisting exclusively of Bantu, is in executive control of a government service which is at present partially assisted by White officials placed at its disposal by the Central Government but which is being converted in each homeland into a fully-fledged, Bantu civil service. Certain responsibilities (such as External Affairs) are at this stage retained by the Central government but as experience is gained additional portfolios are transferred to the respective homeland governments.

Two important Acts which further ensured the constitutional progress of the Bantu peo-

ples were passed by Parliament in 1970 and 1971. The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970 provides for all Bantu in South Africa to be given citizenship of one or other homeland and for every Bantu person to be issued with a certificate of citizenship of his particular homeland. He is not regarded as an alien in the Republic by virtue of such citizenship and remains for all purposes a citizen of the Republic enjoying full protection according to international law.

The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971 provided for the establishment of legislative assemblies with wider legislative powers than those enjoyed by territorial authorities, by proclamation of the State President. The provision for Presidential proclamation meant that the delay that previously existed by virtue of the fact that legislative assembly constitutions had to be approved by the Central Parliament was now obviated. On the establishment of the legislative assembly the territorial authority concerned is dissolved.

At this stage, there is one further constitutional step between the proclamation of a legislative assembly in a homeland and the granting of full independence to a homeland. This is the declaration of a homeland with a legislative assembly as a self-governing territory. The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act provides that the State President may, after the legislative assembly concerned had been consulted by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, proclaim a homeland to be a self-governing territory.

A cabinet, constituted from members of the legislative assembly, thereupon supercedes the executive council and the post of chief minister that of chief councillor. The legislative assembly is given wider legislative powers, including the prerogative (not held by a non-self-governing legislative assembly) of amending or repealing any Act of the Republican Parliament in so far as it relates to certain matters within the ambit of the homeland government or to any citizen of the homeland whether he is resident within or outside the homeland. A self-governing legislative assembly is also empowered to design a national flag and to submit proposals to the State President for a national anthem. A self-governing territory is also entitled, with the sanction of the State President, to a High Court to replace any provincial or local division of the Supreme Court of South Africa and any Bantu appeal court or Bantu divorce court having jurisdiction in or over the homeland concerned.

Practical implementation

The Mopeli (Bakwena) and the Batlokwa of Witzieshoek—the only two tribes in the South Sotho homeland—were the first tribes in South Africa to accept the system of tribal authorities under the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951. Tribal authorities were officially established for these two tribes on June 19, 1953.

Since then, tribal authorities have been established in all the Bantu homelands of South Africa and today there are no fewer than 610 of these authorities in addition to 22 community authorities. There are 75 regional authorities in the various homelands.

The Transkei became the first homeland to have a territorial authority, established in 1956. In 1961, the Transkeian Territorial Authority appointed a committee of 27 chiefs and councillors to investigate the financial implications of self-government. The committee's report, published in May 1962, was approved by the Territorial Authority and a draft constitution for the Transkei was passed in December 1962. It was approved by the South African Parliament in May 1963 and in December of that year the Transkei was granted a legislative assembly and simultaneously became self-governing. As stated

previously, this lengthy procedure will not be necessary in respect of other homelands as the *Bantu Homelands Constitution Act* provides for the establishment of self-governing territories by proclamation.

Territorial Authorities were established in the Ciskei, Tswanaland, Lebowa, Venda, and the Marchangana territory in 1961. In 1968 and 1969 these territorial authorities were reconstituted into organs with limited legislative responsibilities while the South Sothos received their first territorial authority in 1969 and the Zulu theirs on June 11, 1970. The Tswana territory (now Bophuthatswana), where the territorial authority was reconstituted in December 1968, became the second homeland after the Transkei to obtain a legislative assembly (May 1971) but was not granted self-government immediately. The Ciskei and Venda obtained legislative assemblies (without self-government) on June 1, 1971. The North Sotho (Now Lebowa) and Marchangana (now Gazankulu) territories were granted legislative assemblies on July 1, 1971. The South Sotho territory was granted a legislative assembly on October 1, 1971. Known as the Basotho-Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly. (The present situation in regard to Bantu legislative bodies is set out on page 20.) There is no clarity yet on the constitutional time-table for the Swazi.

The Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South-West Africa Act of 1968 provides for the recognition of tribal and community authorities and Legislative Councils for the nations of South-West Africa along the lines of authorities provided for in South Africa in terms of the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959. The legislation pertaining to South-West Africa gave firm expression to the various indigenous nations and demarcated their homelands. The legislation provided for the establishment of a Legislative Council, and Executive Council and departmental administrations covering an extensive list of activities with the necessary accompanying machinery.

Two nations in South-West Africa have so far obtained Legislative Councils. The first was the Owambo people (in October 1968) and the other is the Kavango people (in October, 1970). The Eastern Caprivi obtained its legislative assembly on February 2, 1972.

Because each national group in South Africa and South-West Africa has its own indigenous form of government, there has inevitably been differentiation in some respects in the constitution of each individual group. However, in all cases, the constitutions are the product of the wishes of the Bantu peoples themselves and in all cases the constitutions are founded on tribal patterns of government with the further organization and functioning being cast on modern lines.

In the Transkei, for instance, the traditional system of government formed the cornerstone of the 1963 constitution in that 64 of the members of the Legislative Assembly were, in their capacities as chiefs and headmen, ex-officio members. The Transkei, however, also has a long tradition of local government and semi-Parliamentary institutions such as the old General Council (Bunga) which operated from 1894; accordingly the traditional was wedded to the modern through the provision that in addition to 64 ex-officio members, the legislature would consist of 45 members elected by all citizens above the age of 21 years and all taxpayers above 18 years.

In the neighbouring Ciskei, the Legislative Assembly decided to adopt a federal form of government. The tribes in the Ciskei are autonomous political units and exercise authority over domestic tribal matters. Representation in the Legislative Assembly is on the basis of one tribal or community authority, one vote. Each tribal or community au-

thority is represented by two persons but only one vote per delegation may be cast.

The Ciskei formula is followed by the Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda nations.

Bophuthatswana has adopted the union concept. Representatives to the Legislative Assembly are chosen from the regional authorities. Thus the tribes have indirect representation in that the tribal authorities have representation as in the Ciskei. Each of the 58 representatives has a single vote.

In Owambo in South-West Africa, the principle of tribal federalism is extended to the Executive Council in which each of the tribes is represented by a councillor (there being seven portfolios in the Council as against six in the other homelands). In the Legislative Council each of the tribes has six representatives.

The same pattern is to be found in the Executive Council of Basotho-Qwaqwa; the two tribes are represented by two councillors each. The Legislative Assembly comprises 14 members, seven from each tribe.

An important aspect of political development in the Bantu homelands is the gradual, but progressive, localisation of the Government departments in preparation for an eventual all-Bantu civil service in each homeland. Good progress has been made in all the Bantu homelands in ensuring localisation of the administration.

In the Transkei, for example, 18.6 per cent of the posts in the civil service was filled by officers of the Republican Government, in 1963. By 1969, this figure has dropped to 9.8 per cent. The steady decline in the number of White officers contrasts more than favourably with localisation programmes in other African states. In one of these states, for instance, there were still 3,777 Whites in Government service in 1968—four years after independence—while the number of native officials totalled 4,327. Four years after the independence of another state, only 66 per cent of the senior and middle grade posts in the Government Service were filled by its own people.

In the Transkei and in other homelands in South Africa, localisation has progressed at a steady pace and at a rate far more rapid than in some other African states. In the civil service, for example, only 50 of the 1,150 posts (4.3 per cent) are occupied by Whites while in Kavango, only 25 of the 396 posts (7.2 per cent) are filled by Whites.

In putting the policy of separate development into practice, problems still arise; as for example in the buying of land promised to the Bantu peoples and the amalgamation of the Transkei and the Ciskei. Because this is a practical policy based on realistic principles, time is needed to find practical solutions. Although there are still problems which need to be solved, constitutional development in the Bantu homelands has been phenomenal and this development continues uninterrupted.

TWO MEMORABLE MEN

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was murdered in Memphis, Tenn., bringing a great life and an amazing era to a close. Dr. King's odyssey, however, continues on as the years begin to pass. So it is altogether fitting for us to recall his name, revere his memory, and enshrine his wisdom.

For he came to reawaken America to the obligations of its laws and the

moral imperatives of its promises. He came to lead an oppressed people, and lead them he did, to the mountaintop from which he saw his dream. Now the man himself is gone, but the dream is being realized.

Today, the black people of America have come a long way down the road on which Dr. King set their feet on that day in Birmingham when he began the bus boycott. What Rosa Parks started when she refused to move to the back of the bus has become a mighty movement by most Americans, seeking in the end the same equality that our Constitution guarantees.

On college campuses and in other educational institutions, young black students matriculate in places where it once was unthinkable for their forebears to dream of attending. As a result, the level of educational attainment on the part of black Americans is a steadily escalating positive factor in our national life.

In the national media, from news and entertainment to advertisements, black Americans are participating in our national life in ways unthinkable a generation ago. And to the credit of the South, more progress has been made there than in many other parts of the Nation, including much of the North.

On all levels of national existence, the black community is forging ahead, often making progress in spite of organized, bitter end opposition from those who still do not and will not accept them as equals. There is still occasional violence and there is certainly much organized opposition. Nevertheless, progress is taking place daily, and the evidence of advancement is there.

All public facilities, with some few exceptions, have been totally desegregated, ending the stain which for so long marked our national institutions and life.

In all these areas, individually and cumulatively, Martin Luther King, Jr., played the most significant role, standing up to the wrath and violence of a generation of angry people. In every way he set an example worthy of being compared to the finest precedents set by other brave Americans of our past.

Knowing full well that such activities earned him the rage and enmity of a dangerous minority, he hesitated not at all, continuing to stand up and be counted wherever he was needed most. And he walked the land as other brave men and women have done, daring the retaliation and violence that he opposed so eloquently. Inevitably, it came.

It is to the discredit of all men that when such as he come along to preach their noble message that we do not understand them at first. Later, as some comprehension of their impact dawns upon us, we try to cope with the moral burden their words pile upon our consciences. And in the end, as it has always been, we kill them. And after their passing has been marked for a few years, we come to the belated realization that a unique spirit has shared our lives, enriching our existence and our Nation. So it was with Dr. King, and so it shall always be.

His heritage is to be found in every young black person taking advantage of better educational and social opportunities. It is to be found in every white person who has learned the lessons of human dignity he so patiently tried to impart to all of us. May we never forget the lessons he taught us, by his life, death and memory.

Another man we can and should remember at this time is the late Adam Clayton Powell, who served so long and honorably in this House. Controversial in many ways, he played a leading role in passage of that body of educational legislation which has changed the lives for the better of so many millions of Americans. Adam Powell was a New Yorker who loved his city and his people, trying at all times to advance their cause. As chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, he was an able, active legislator whose monuments are to be found in the form of those bills and acts previously mentioned.

He blazed a trail that was desperately needed at the time. Every young American attaining an education with help provided under provisions of the bills he guided through to passage owes him and his memory a debt of gratitude.

HON. CECIL RHODES KING

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 2, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my respects and convey my sympathies to the family of the Honorable Cecil Rhodes King, who served in this body so ably and admirably for 26 years and who was to all who knew him a very dear and generous friend.

When I first came to Congress in January 1963, Cecil King was the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee and therefore California's representative to the Committee on Committees. At that time there were eight new Members in the California delegation, and Mr. King was unusually considerate in consulting with each of us personally about our committee interest and choices. Although Cecil King had many national concerns in the areas of medicare, our tax laws, and international trade, he was never too busy to spend time with me and other new Members in helping us get acquainted with our new jobs.

Upon the retirement of the Honorable Harry Shephard, Cecil King became dean of the California delegation. His concern for California's priorities was outstanding, and he led the delegation in a manner that was both responsible and responsive.

In addition to his outstanding leadership in our official functions, Congressman King and his charming wife, Gertrude, brought great warmth and joy to our more social functions. I remember them both with much affection.

Notwithstanding Cecil King's courageous leadership in the establishment of

medicare—a landmark in health care which makes it possible for us to grapple with the current complex issues of national health insurance—and with due respect to his other valuable legislative accomplishments, my special memories of this fine, generous, and extremely capable colleague are of being privileged to know him personally, to have his considerate advice, and his admirable example to follow.

My heartfelt sympathies and thoughts are with his wife, Gertrude, his daughter, Louise Bonner, and his sister, Gladys Rose.

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE:
CABLE TELEVISION, AN INTERVIEW WITH DAVID FOSTER,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
CABLE TELEVISION ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, recently I interviewed the president of the National Cable Television Association, Mr. David Foster, on various subjects related to the broadcasting industry. Mr. Foster's remarks were most informative, and I ask that the text of that interview follow:

INTERVIEW

RARICK. Cable television and pay TV are in the news today. They have been the subject of numerous legislative proposals, Congressional hearings, as well as Federal Communications Commission proceedings. We will take a look at cable television today and how it relates to you, as a television viewer.

With us today is Mr. David Foster, President of the National Cable Television Association, which represents a large segment of the industry at the national level. Mr. Foster, I want to thank you for joining us today. In mid January a national policy proposal for cable television was issued by the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. As I understand it, it calls for the virtual removal of government regulations over cable TV, extending to the industry a similar freedom of the press status now enjoyed by books, magazines and newspapers. How do you view this proposal in the development of the cable television industry?

FOSTER. Well, certainly the proposal that comes out of Dr. Whitehead's Office of Telecommunications Policy (it was actually a cabinet committee study) is an interesting proposal. I think that most of us in the cable television industry felt that it had a lot of very creative aspects to it. Certainly, we feel that our infant industry has been overregulated by the Federal government and to a certain extent by the state governments and at the local level. We feel that cable TV has such tremendous potential as a national communications resource that overregulation at an early stage of the CATV industry's life is probably inappropriate.

I think that was the essential ingredient of the cabinet committee study—that there had been too much regulation of this infant industry and that it ought to be allowed to grow for a while. Private enterprise must be able to take this technological resource and develop it. Certainly, the television and radio broadcasting industries, with their tremendous resources, and the telephone company, with its large economic power, does not need any protection against this infant industry.

We must let this newcomer in the field grow for a while before we begin to overregulate it. I think, to that degree, I would agree with the cabinet committee's proposal.

RARICK. As I understand it, the presentation of television programs or services for a fee would be permitted on an unrestricted basis under the White House proposal. How big a change is this over the existing regulations and what would it mean to the TV viewer?

FOSTER. A very good question. I think we all ought to understand exactly what cable TV is. Cable TV grew up in the backwoods of Pennsylvania and Oregon, and to a certain degree in parts of your state. The regular television broadcasting systems could not extend their signals there and so some enterprising man, usually a television receiver salesman, put up a tall antenna to receive the over-the-air signals. He then attached a cable to his antenna and brought it down to the households and said, "OK, for three or four or five dollars a month I will bring you all the television I can get off my antenna." That's one part of cable TV service. Of course that's essentially the basic ingredient of cable TV service even today.

But there are more things that can come into the household over the cable. There can be programming on a local basis by the cable TV operator. For a small charge in addition to the monthly fee, an increasing number of cable systems are offering specialized programming such as first-run movies, live sporting events, and cultural shows. This service is known as pay cable. Pay cable offers, for example, first-run films which have completed theatrical exhibition but which are still many years away from being shown on sponsored-TV.

So the cable operator says, "All right, if you would like to pay a dollar extra, I can bring you a first-run film to your home." That is what pay cable is all about. And that is what the controversy is about. The Federal Communications Commission which has jurisdiction over the TV broadcasting industry, cable TV and telephone, has restricted the kinds of programming that can be available to the consumer's choice.

There are differences between pay cable and pay TV, and we will talk about that a little bit. The Federal Communications Commission has protectionist regulations which isolate for the television broadcasters most of the film product that is available. For example, today at the Federal Communications Commission's direction any film that is older than two years and younger than ten years cannot be shown over pay cable. It can, though, be shown over commercially-sponsored television. In other words, the type of programming is restricted by the Federal Communications Commission. The cabinet committee study, the Office of Telecommunications Policy Study, said there should be no restriction as to who can bid for what programming material. They feel that the marketplace should decide who can have what kind of programming.

If, for example, an American consumer would rather pay a dollar or fifty cents or seventy-five cents to watch a first run film at home rather than going to a theater, where you have to pay two, two and a half or sometimes three dollars per person, pay a parking charge, a babysitter charge, plus buy the refreshments—an evening at the theater today can cost the American family 15 to 20 dollars. Why shouldn't that family have the choice of seeing that same first run film in its original form, unedited and uninterrupted at home, for one dollar for the entire family and any friends that they want to bring in? It seems to me in a time of energy crisis, inflation and everything else, this just simply makes good sense. Why should the broadcasters have federal regulations which say: you do not have the choice of watching

that film at home; it can only be available to you when some dog food salesman or some laxative salesman decides that he wants to pay to bring that film to you and to interrupt it everytime he has a chance to show you his commercial.

RARICK. Cable TV would actually become a sort of public utility, then?

FOSTER. To a degree that's true. Of course, cable is a communication medium with an infinite capacity. We think of television today in terms of five or six or seven channels. With cable coming into your home, and it's coming into 8 million American homes today, we have a capacity of delivering 60, 70, or 120 channels of communication into the home.

RARICK. Certainly, a greater freedom of choice is offered to the viewer.

FOSTER. Absolutely. Not just entertainment. We are talking about educational resources, banking and credit resources, and security systems. All of these things can be brought into the home over the cable. So to a degree, Congressman, you are correct when you say this should be a public utility. But we should not put public utility constraints on this industry too early in its life. As I said before, it is still an infant industry.

RARICK. What policies are currently implemented by the FCC with respect to regulation of cable TV.

FOSTER. In March 1972, the Federal Communications Commission issued a very comprehensive and stringent set of regulations governing cable TV. For years there had been a freeze on the granting of cable television franchises, particularly in the top-100 television markets. The broadcasters were concerned that the granting of franchises in these areas would mean the end of commercial broadcasting as we know it today. There was much fear and a lot of emotionalism involved in allowing cable to develop, especially in our large cities. Finally the FCC, after studying the matter for a long time, came out with a set of regulations that said, "Yes we will permit cable to enter these large markets, but we will only do it with very severe constraints; you can only bring in a certain number of signals from distant markets, via microwave or satellite; and you have to provide certain channels for public access, educational access, and governmental access and leased channels; you have to provide two way capability." Many of these regulations I think were sound in their conception. On the other hand, I don't think they were based on an adequate amount of data as to what the industry should really have to provide for its growth. I think too much regulation, too soon, is the way I would describe it, Congressman.

RARICK. Well is there a difference between pay TV and cable TV?

FOSTER. Yes.

RARICK. They are not interchangeable.

FOSTER. No. Pay TV is the word that has been used to describe taking a regular channel of television—an over-the-air or broadcast channel which is part of the radio frequency spectrum—and saying, "Okay, that is not going to be freely available to the public. This is going to scramble or in some way made available only to those who pay for it." I think quite rightly in this country serious questions were raised as to whether this valuable national resource called the frequency spectrum, should be put on the basis that one person can buy it and someone else can't. The cable doesn't use the frequency spectrum, so it doesn't pose the same kind of constraint as far as the use of the frequency spectrum. As I have said, this pencil thin cable can bring an almost infinite number of channels. So to devote some cable channels for pay purposes and others for so-called "free television" doesn't restrict the ultimate amount of communication that

comes into the home. Pay TV uses part of the frequency spectrum and thereby deprives the public of the use of that on a freely available basis.

RARICK. Will there be sponsors and advertising on pay TV then?

FOSTER. No. The Federal Communications Commission's subscription cablecasting rules forbid commercial advertising on pay cable channels. On the cablecasting, or local origination channels which I described earlier, advertising is permitted. There are a certain number of cable systems around the country that are providing local programming, local high school basketball games, for example, on a sponsored basis. They can sell to a local sponsor just as the local television station can. I should add, however, that under the rules of the FCC the use of sponsorship on cable is severely limited. We can only run commercials at a logical half-hour break. We can't do what the commercial broadcasters do to a program—chop it up pretty much as they wish, without respect for the dramatic or educational content of the program.

RARICK. Will you also be bound under the fairness doctrine and to program public service spots?

FOSTER. Yes, the fairness doctrine applies to cable television and it should.

RARICK. I have discussed this same subject with a representative of the National Association of Broadcasters on this program. Do you feel that pay TV and cable TV are compatible? Is there room for all of these systems to work together in harmony?

FOSTER. Absolutely. I feel that it has been badly overemphasized that there is some kind of conflict between commercially-sponsored television and cable television. As I indicated earlier, 95 percent of the programming that is on cable TV today comes from the commercially-sponsored programs. I say commercially-sponsored because I don't like to use the word "free television"—the American consumer is paying \$10 million a day for so-called free television. That's a lot of money, and it's coming out of the cost of products that he buys. And unless he doesn't ride on tires or he doesn't shave or never sprays himself, he is paying for his "free television," one way or another. The only question is, should he have a wider choice; should he have the choice of watching what a sponsor wants him to see or should he have the choice of paying for something which might be a little bit different in quality—not the kind of mass medium quality.

RARICK. Thank you very much. Our guest today has been Mr. David Foster, president of the National Cable Television Association. I am certain that our viewers have enjoyed your remarks and have a better understanding of pay TV and cable TV.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION ANALYZE THE MILITARY BUDGET

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it appears that tomorrow the House will consider a supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 14013) which contains \$4.9 billion in additional funds for the Department of Defense to spend in the current fiscal year. This \$4.9 billion represents a reduction of nearly \$1.3 billion from the Pentagon's request.

Rather than adhere to the illusion that the Congress is getting tough about the military budget—which for years we have treated as somehow sacrosanct—I think it appropriate to urge my colleagues to consider the analysis of the fiscal 1974 supplemental and fiscal 1975 military budget, that has been prepared, quite meticulously, by Americans for Democratic Action.

From this analysis it is quite plain that the Department of Defense is, once again, playing budgetary sleight-of-hand. DOD claims that its budget request this year is only \$92.9 billion, a more increase of \$6 billion over the fiscal 1974 appropriation of \$86.9 billion. The Pentagon would attribute this increase to inflation and pay raises stemming from conversion to all all-volunteer force. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals that the true increase in the military budget is substantially greater than \$6 billion, and cannot be justified solely by pay raises and inflation.

When one adds the \$6.2 billion supplemental request for the current fiscal year—which the Appropriations Committee has trimmed to \$4.9 billion—the total amount of requested moneys to be obligated by this session of Congress soar to \$99.1 billion. I for one do not agree with the suggestion of the Pentagon that the procurement items in the fiscal 1974 supplemental are so urgent that they could not bear the closer scrutiny they might have received if included in the fiscal year 1975 budget. It seems to me that the large supplemental request—which has required the first supplemental military procurement authorization since 1967—is just another way of pulling the wool over our eyes.

It is an obvious incongruity that now, in peacetime and after the conclusion of active American participation in the Southeast Asian hostilities, the military budget continues to climb. To me, at least, this phenomena suggests that the President has lost control over the Joint Chiefs and the mammoth military bureaucracy.

I hope my colleagues will take the opportunity to consider the information contained in the ADA analysis of the military budget. I think they may find the information useful, as tomorrow the House considers appropriating another \$5 billion for our armed services:

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BUDGET: HIGHER AND HIGHER

The Defense Department's proposed \$92.9 billion budget for Fiscal Year 1975 calls for the highest level of peacetime military spending ever. Were it not for a series of Pentagon budgetary manipulations worthy of some of our finest oil companies, it would be recognized immediately that the Defense Department's proposed FY 1975 budget actually exceeds \$92.9 billion.

Pentagon spending figures have shot up so much that even some of the Congressional patriachs who keep benign watch on the Pentagon have expressed their concern. House Appropriations Chairman George Mahon (D-Tex.), for example, at February 26, 1974 hearings on the new budget decried the "big leap forward in defense spending." In a February 4 analysis in the Congressional Record of Nixon's overall budget, Mahon

labeled DOD's requests as "the most dramatic increase in the budget."

On February 5, Senate Armed Services Chairman John Stennis (D-Miss.) called for a "most stringent review and adequate justification" of the Pentagon's spending request, noting that in terms of outlays, this year's military budget is the largest ever. Even Senate Appropriations Chairman John McClellan (D-Ark.), normally a staunch defender of the Pentagon's budget, has announced his intention to seek a reduction of \$3.5 billion in the budget.

THE BUDGET FIGURES

The Pentagon argues that the increase in budget authority it seeks—from \$86.9 billion to \$92.9 billion—is modest, one which barely keeps pace with inflation and pay increases. In a staff study prepared for his subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, however, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) noted that the Pentagon has juggled its books "to show a leveling off of defense spending." Proxmire pointed out that in fact the military budget "is increasing sharply, far beyond the rate of inflation."¹

The Proxmire staff study points to two manipulations of DOD figures. First, the Pentagon has used a supplemental appropriation to add money to the FY 1974 rather than the FY 1975 budget. In addition to its request for \$92.9 billion in new budget authority, the Administration has submitted to Congress a \$6.2 billion supplemental request. Some of the money in the supplemental request is legitimate for FY 1974, including money for pay increases (\$3.4 billion), fuel price increases (\$5 billion) and a Middle East-related rise in costs (\$2 billion). The remaining \$2.1 billion is a "readiness" supplement, most of which is to be used for the purchase of new weapons and supplies. Normally, a request for funds to be spent in this way would be submitted as part of the regular budget, not as part of a supplemental request. By retroactively increasing its FY 1974 budget, however, the Pentagon has made its FY 1975 budget request appear smaller than it actually is.

The second way in which Pentagon spending figures have been manipulated is through the inclusion of a \$2.2 billion appropriation for emergency aid to Israel as a standard military budget item in the FY 1974 budget. This \$2.2 billion was used last year during the Mideast war to purchase arms and supplies for Israel—a one-time expenditure which did not enhance U.S. military forces. As Sen. Proxmire has pointed out, the inclusion of this \$2.2 billion as a regular military budget item for FY 1974 "exaggerates what was spent on U.S. military forces last year and biases the comparison of the 1974 and 1975 budgets." By this method of calculation, the Pentagon's budget authority requests are going up \$12.4 billion from \$82.6 billion to \$95 billion.

Cutting through this DOD smoke screen by lumping together the Pentagon's new requested budget authority for FY 1975 (\$92.9 billion) and the supplemental FY 1974 request (\$6.2 billion), Sen. Stennis has come up with a total DOD request for FY 1975 of \$99.1 billion. This is \$18.4 billion more than

the \$80.7 billion DOD appropriation thus far for FY 1974.

Last year a group of 13 former Defense, State, NSC and CIA officials headed by Paul Warnke found that some \$14 billion could be saved from military spending proposals for FY 1974. ADA is confident that by reducing excess military and civilian manpower, eliminating unnecessary weapons systems, cutting military assistance to Indochina and elsewhere and by other economy moves at least that amount could be cut from the FY 1975 budget.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE VIETNAM PEACE DIVIDEND?

In 1969 the Vietnam war was at its peak. During that year, the high point of "incremental" war costs for Southeast Asia, \$21.5 billion, was reached. Southeast Asia war costs in FY 1975 are slated to total only \$1.9 billion, yet the military budget grows even larger. Where has the \$19.6 billion saved from the reduction in Vietnam costs gone?

The chart below compares defense costs at the height of the Vietnam war to defense costs today:

DOD BUDGET AUTHORITY (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Non-Indochina costs	Southeast Asia costs	Total
1969	56.0	21.5	77.5
1975 ¹	91.0	1.9	92.9
1975 ²	93.1	1.9	95.0

¹ Pentagon's figures.

² Figures include reallocated fiscal year 1974 supplement as done by Senator Proxmire's JEC staff study, with \$2,000,000,000 added to fiscal year 1975.

The figures cited above demonstrate that the Pentagon is transferring money formerly spent in Indochina to other military programs. The increase from FY 1969 to FY 1975 for non-Indochina costs, whether \$35.0 billion or \$37.1 billion, represents a two-thirds jump in six years. Some of this money has been used for pay increases and to offset inflation, but much of it has been used to develop new strategic weapons such as the Trident submarine and the B-1 bomber. A significant portion of the money also has been used to modernize U.S. forces, despite the fact that a great deal of modernization occurred during the Vietnam war. Examples of previous modernization achievements, cited by Sen. Stennis on February 5, include the Poseidon submarine conversion, the MIRVing of Minutemen ICB's, the doubling of the number of Army helicopters between 1965 and 1970, the improved F-4 fighter, a new class of SSN-688 submarines and two nuclear aircraft carriers.

MILITARY SPENDING AS A STIMULUS TO THE ECONOMY

By trying to justify the pumping of billions of dollars into DOD's requests as a move to aid the sagging economy, the Administration has added a new dimension to the Pentagon debate. In a February 26 hearing, Chairman Mahon charged that last year \$5 billion was

slipped into new budget authority requests for what Mahon called "economic aid to our own country." According to Mahon, for example, there "is reason to suspect that some of the defense budget is being used to help out the aircraft industry and take out the slack in the airlines." Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has conceded that \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion of defense budget outlays is being spent to prime the national economy.

The injection of this new "economic stimulus" factor into the debate on defense spending may have been a critical error on the part of the Administration. Both Mahon and the influential Rep. Robert Sikes (D-Fla.) of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee say it would be difficult for them to defend on the House floor a military budget determined, at least in part, by extraneous considerations.

In fact, there are many more efficient ways to stimulate the U.S. economy and create jobs than through the use of military spending. A Bureau of Labor Statistics study entitled "Projections of the Post-Vietnam Economy, 1975" published in 1972 points out that a \$1 billion expenditure by DOD produces 75,812 jobs. A billion dollars spent by state and local governments on health, however, produces 80,041 jobs, the same amount spent on education produces 104,019.³

MILITARY MANPOWER

Last year DOD manpower authorizations were a subject of great controversy. Many members of Congress evinced dissatisfaction with high military manpower costs. In the Senate, the Armed Services Committee voted a whopping 156,100 force reduction, although this reduction was substantially modified later. In the House, Reps. Marvin Esch (R-Mich.) and Tim Lee Carter (R-Ky.) led a major effort to reduce military personnel by 200,000, with at least half that number to come from overseas troop deployments; Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) tried to cut an even larger amount, 325,000, mostly from U.S. troops abroad. Some reductions in military manpower were achieved. As of September 30, 1973, however, there were still 573,000 U.S. troops stationed outside the United States.

DOD plans further reductions in military personnel in FY 1975. It is asking for a new end-strength manpower level of 2,152,123, a decrease of about 22,000. Yet, despite this reduction in personnel, the military payroll will climb \$1.6 billion to \$26.563 billion to cover costs of basic pay, special pays and allowances, and family housing.

Skyrocketing military personnel costs can be expected to lead the House and Senate to seek additional reductions in military manpower levels. Particular efforts probably will be launched to reduce the high number of support troops and U.S. troops stationed overseas and cut personnel from the military's overstuffed command headquarters. Secretary Schlesinger did announce some cutbacks in support troops and command headquarters personnel; the money saved from these cutbacks, however, will go to fund another one-third Army division—not to the American taxpayers.

COST OF CONTROVERSIAL FISCAL YEAR 1975 MILITARY PROGRAMS AT A GLANCE

Program	Kind of weapon	Fiscal year 1975 request ¹	Estimate total cost from R. & D. to finish ²
Trident	Nuclear ballistic missile submarine	\$2,043,000,000	\$13,500,000,000
B-1	Long-range bomber	499,000,000	13,327,800,000
AWACS (E-3A)	Airborne warning and control system	770,000,000	2,385,000,000
F-14 (with Phoenix missile)	Navy fighter	856,000,000	7,107,500,000
SAM-D	Army surface to air missile	111,000,000	4,481,800,000
Minutemen III	Upgrading, and putting multiple warheads on Minutemen missiles	758,000,000	6,089,900,000
AABNCP	Converting Boeing 747 into advanced airborne national command posts	90,000,000	467,800,000
DD963	Naval destroyer	464,000,000	2,805,100,000
S-3A	Carrier based antisubmarine warfare plane	562,000,000	3,294,400,000
F-15	Air force fighter	1,076,000,000	7,835,200,000

Program	Kind of weapon	Fiscal year 1975 request ¹	Estimate total cost from R. & D. to finish ²
Site defense	ABM system designed for defense of ICBM's	\$160,000,000	(9)
Advanced ballistic missile defense program	Research on new ABM systems	91,000,000	(9)
Cruise missiles	Bomber and submarine launched liquid-fuel missile	125,000,000	(9)
		Fiscal year 1975 request	
Major DOD programs:			
Southeast Asia war costs		1,913,000,000	
Military personnel basic pay, special pays and housing		26,563,000,000	
Civilian personnel payroll		14,929,000,000	
Military retired pay		6,011,000,000	

¹ Statistics in this column from section of Defense James Schlesinger's Annual Defense Department Report (posture statement), fiscal year 1975.

² Statistics in this column from GAO report Financial Status of Selected Major Weapons Systems, B-163058, Nov. 13, 1973.

³ Navy estimates quoted by Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) in floor speech of July 27, 1972.

⁴ Uncertain.

⁵ Outlay figures.

The Pentagon has been giving contradictory signals as to whether it plans overseas troop cutbacks, particularly in Asia. Schlesinger testified that some cuts are possible, particularly in Korea, but no specific figures have yet been given. As for domestic base closings, budget director Roy Ash announced in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on February 19, 1974 that, despite previous plans, there will be no further base shutdowns in 1974.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

This year for the first time Congress will exercise direct control over the size of Pentagon civilian bureaucracy. Although it was unable to do so when the payroll for civilians was spread out through different parts of the budget, in FY 1975 Congress will authorize a specific manpower level for DOD civilian personnel.

The Pentagon currently employs almost one civilian for every two military personnel. This year it is requesting a sharp increase in the number of civilian jobs for the last six months of FY 1974, and aiming for a civilian end strength of 1,027,327 for FY 1975. As of June 1973, the Pentagon employed 998,000 direct-hire civilians (for military functions only); by December 1973 that number had decreased to 994,000. In the last six months of FY 1974, however, the Pentagon projects a whopping 35,000 increase in DOD civilians to 1,029,000. This figure includes 19,000 civilians covered by the FY 1974 supplemental appropriation. By hiding its growing bureaucracy in a supplemental appropriation to keep the FY 1975 budget from appearing to grow, the Pentagon obviously is playing another shell game.

Personnel costs comprise 55.4 percent of the Pentagon's proposed FY 1975 budget, or \$47.5 billion; \$14.929 billion of this amount is to be used to pay civilian bureaucrats. The Armed Services and Appropriations committees are going to scrutinize closely this part of the defense budget. Last year the House Appropriations Committee reported that it "was surprised to see such a small reduction planned for civilian personnel during fiscal year 1974." It added that it wanted to see "positive action toward decreases to total civilian employment levels." In spite of this committee's recommendation, though, the Pentagon continues to seek increases in civilian employment levels.

SOUTHEAST ASIA MILITARY LEVELS

Final congressional action last year set a ceiling of \$1.126 billion for military aid to Vietnam. In the FY 1974 supplemental request, the Pentagon is asking for a new ceiling of \$1.6 billion, which would enable the Administration to increase its FY 1974 spending for Vietnam by up to \$476 million.

The new budget authority requested for FY 1975 for Southeast Asia is \$1.913 billion, an increase of \$314 million over the amount scheduled for FY 1974. Of this total, \$1.45 billion is slated for military assistance to Vietnam, and the remaining \$463 million is to be spent to support U.S. troops in Thailand. Despite proclamations of peace in Indo-

china, it is clear that massive American military involvement in the area continues, and in fact is increasing. We are still injecting tremendous amounts of money and equipment into Indochina and into Thailand, where 35,000 U.S. troops remain as a "threat" to North Vietnam.

The U.S. is still heavily involved in proping up various governments in Indochina. Numerous programs are used to funnel aid to the area. In addition to the Defense Department's money for Indochina, \$789 million is slated for "Postwar Indochina Reconstruction," and \$390 million is earmarked for Cambodia. Congressional attempts to limit U.S. military expenditures in Indochina appear to have very good prospects of success.

U.S. STRATEGIC DOCTRINE: THE DEBATE ABOUT FLEXIBILITY

One of the most controversial debates in Congress this session will center around U.S. strategic doctrine. On January 10, 1974, Secretary Schlesinger proposed a change in the U.S. nuclear strategy: Rather than depend on the previous "assured destruction" doctrine, which he labeled too inflexible, Schlesinger would have the U.S. develop a wide range of "selective" nuclear strike options. The adoption of this new targeting strategy would permit "limited" nuclear war, i.e., war short of an all-out exchange between the two superpowers.

It is generally agreed that the U.S. long has had the ability to destroy most military targets, including hundreds of Soviet missile silos. The FY 1975 budget includes about \$200 million for new counterforce weapons. DOD wants accuracies and yields on our nuclear warheads which would give our ICBM's a "silo-killing" or counterforce capacity able to threaten the entire Soviet landbased missile deterrent. The costs of developing this capacity eventually would run into billions of dollars.

One of the problems with the new DOD approach is that the development of counterforce weapons—by making "limited" nuclear exchanges appear feasible—will make nuclear weapons seem more "useable." Furthermore, development of a substantial "silo-killing" capacity may increase crisis instability. Having this capacity is an incentive for both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to make a first-strike upon its adversary's missile force rather than await an enemy attack upon its own vulnerable land-based forces. Finally, the new DOD strategy may touch off another strategic arms race. Counterforce strikes require large numbers of very sophisticated nuclear weapons. Any major U.S. counterforce effort will generate Soviet uncertainties and suspicions about our intentions and almost certainly will lead the U.S.S.R. to match our efforts.

DIEGO GARCIA

The Administration's plan to expand port, runway and fuel storage facilities on the remote island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean has touched off controversy both in Congress and overseas. Domestic opponents charge that the Administration has suc-

cumbed to military pressure to establish a U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean by expanding the present small communications facility there. Overseas opposition has come from most countries in the region, including India, Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka. If the plan is pushed to completion—\$32.3 million has been requested so far—there may be an expensive, large-scale naval race in the Indian Ocean. Sen. Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) have initiated efforts to block implementation of the plan.

TRIDENT NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINE

The Trident nuclear ballistic submarine program is the most costly weapons system in the FY 1975 budget. The Pentagon is asking \$2.043 billion for the program, an increase of \$608 million over last year's appropriation. An additional \$25 million is being requested as part of the FY 1974 supplemental appropriation.

The accelerated development of the Trident submarine barely survived—by 49-47—a tough Senate fight last year with Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.) leading the opposition. At that time, serious questions were raised about rushing into development of Trident submarines to replace the Polaris/Poseidon fleet now in use. Of the 41 Polaris submarines, the oldest is only 14 years old and the newest seven. The presently invulnerable fleet, with a life span of 30 years, is serviceable until the 1990's. Conversion efforts to put 10-14 MRV's on each of 16 Poseidon missiles on 31 of the submarines currently are underway.

The cost of each new Trident will be a staggering \$1.3 billion. Though the Pentagon argues that present submarines must be replaced to hedge against possible future anti-submarine warfare (ASW) threats, it is unable to define the nature of such threats. Actually, by concentrating the number of missiles in each submarine (24 in each Trident as opposed to 16 in each Polaris/Poseidon sub), the U.S. may wind up with fewer boats more vulnerable to ASW threats.

Criticisms and suggestions emerging from last year's Trident debate apparently did not go unheeded by the Defense Department. DOD now has plans to place the Trident I missile in ten of our Poseidon submarines. This will vastly extend the range of our present fleet. Also, the FY 1975 military budget includes funds for a new missile submarine smaller than the Trident but able to use the Trident I missile. While the Trident subs would be based in Bangor, Washington, and could operate only in the Pacific, these smaller submarines will be able to operate in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

B-1 BOMBER

The B-1 bomber program may be the subject of a major congressional debate this year. Although the production decision originally scheduled for FY 1975 has been delayed until November 1976, there may be a serious attempt to kill the program entirely or to force a search for cheaper alternatives.

DOD is requesting \$499 million for the B-1 in FY 1975. Several opposition groups stress that there is little need for the new

B-1 bomber, which has only marginally greater military capacities than the existing B-52's and would be of dubious value in the event of war.

Moreover, the B-1 program is in serious trouble for cost-overruns, delays and bureaucratic mismanagement. The Secretary of the Air Force admitted on February 19, 1974 that the cost for each plane without the supporting systems already has risen to \$56 million, making the total program cost approach \$14 billion. A recent General Accounting Office report has charged the Pentagon with ignoring safeguards against overruns, long delays and lowered performance standards. There is serious doubt that the U.S. can afford the unnecessary B-1 strategic bomber program.

A PROPOSAL FOR MANAGING MILITARY SPENDING

The Federation of American Scientists has proposed a new strategy for the management of military spending by Congress. In its March 1974 Newsletter, the Federation suggests that, rather than concentrate on cutting specific weapons programs, Congress should try to impose an overall limit on the Pentagon's budget. In the past, Congress has had difficulty reaching a consensus on specific Pentagon programs to be cut. Use of the FAS strategy, however, would eliminate this problem.

Congress would base military spending for any given year on the Pentagon's spending of the previous year—a procedure frequently employed in other instances. It would add to this base a percentage appropriations increase based on the rate of inflation applicable to Defense Department spending, which this year is six percent. This increase would hold the Pentagon's budget constant in terms of purchasing power.

Then Congress would reach a consensus on a percentage of desired economy for DOD or what might be called an "economy dividend." With every other agency being forced to economize substantially, there is no reason the Defense Department should not be asked to do the same. If Congress decides that DOD should economize by say three percent, DOD this year would be given a budget increase equal to the six percent inflation increase minus a three percent economy dividend rate or three percent.

For FY 1975, this formula would result in an increase in dollars over last year's budget, but it would achieve a \$10 billion reduction in the proposed \$95 billion DOD budget. If Congress were to use this process for several years running, it would go a long way toward slimming down the defense establishment that has grown with little restraint for 25 years. Squeezing out the "fat" certainly would not preclude specific cuts of some of our more outrageous weapons programs or manpower cuts. But the great advantage of the proposed strategy is that it offers Congress a means of managing the DOD budget which is politically more feasible than trying to cut specific programs.

SOURCES

1. See "A Comparison of the Fiscal 1974 and 1975 Defense Budgets," staff study of the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government, J.E.C., February 22, 1974.
2. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 1733, "Projections of the Post-Viet Economy, 1975," published in 1972, Table 9.
3. House Committee on Appropriations report on Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1974, pp. 97-98.

Most statistics came from Secretary of Defense Schlesinger's Annual Defense Department Report (Posture Statement), FY 1975, or from The Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975. The Center for Defense Information reviewed this Newsletter.

NEW JERSEY FOOD COUNCIL'S ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, the New Jersey Food Council, based at 110 West State Street in Trenton, has effectively developed and immediately put into action a most impressive voluntary energy conservation program.

As early as December, New Jersey Food Council President Allen I. Bildner stated:

Supermarket use of heat, illumination and the industry's trucking and transportation practices afford an obvious opportunity for energy savings. We are convinced that a 25% energy cutback goal is not unrealistic.

By March 1, according to a preliminary survey prepared by the council's energy conservation committee, it was announced that New Jersey supermarkets had reduced their energy load upward of 15 percent as a direct result of the new power savings programs. Since a substantial reduction has been attributed to careful application of the energy conservation guidelines, I would like to insert in the Record and bring to the attention of all my colleagues an outline of the council's energy program.

Needless to say, the practicality, the effectiveness and the cooperation of all who have taken part in the council's program are to be highly praised. I wish Mr. Bildner continued success in his critical work and it is my hope, in the months to come, his program will serve as an example of what all of us can do to conserve and best utilize our energy supplies.

NJFC ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(By New Jersey Food Council)

Following is the suggested voluntary program developed by the New Jersey Food Council's Energy Conservation Committee for application throughout the State's food distribution network. It is emphasized that no single industrywide program can be tailored to meet the needs of each component. Therefore, the Committee recommends that individual companies conform to those guidelines which can best help to produce a practical, effective energy-saving plan, without sacrificing the needs of the consumer. Committee members are convinced that considerable power conservation already has been achieved throughout the industry, and by using these guidelines as a foundation substantial additional savings will be developed in the weeks and months ahead. The voluntary program:

GENERAL

- A. Establish a companywide energy program to determine priorities, audit usage, develop workable conservation measures, and assure that all levels of personnel understand your energy conservation goals.
- B. Develop consumer energy conservation programs through use of advertising and promotional material.

REFRIGERATION

Recognizing that more than 50% of the total energy load in food stores and warehouses is in refrigeration power which cannot be reduced if food is to be kept whole—some, the following is recommended:

- A. Adhere to manufacturer directions for

cleaning refrigeration units on rotating basis.

- B. Train personnel to follow manufacturers' recommended use of equipment, including load line, so there is no cold air spillage.
- C. Refrain from unnecessary opening of cooler doors.

LIGHTS

- A. Reduce power to 100-foot candles or lower where practical.
- B. Review maintenance practices for maximum reductions.
- C. Turn off case lights and other lighting during off hours.
- D. Eliminate use of lights in all unoccupied areas so long as safety and security are not affected.
- E. Consider turning off all exterior logos and signs.
- F. Reduce or eliminate parking lot lights where safety and security are not substantially affected.
- G. Eliminate all holiday and special occasion lighting.

HEAT

- A. In stores without heat reclamation, reduce temperature to 65 degrees and lower if practical.
- B. Consider still lower temperatures when store sales area is unoccupied—provided overall load is not increased when higher temperature is restored.
- C. Evaluate maintenance schedule, insulation procedures and heat loss sources.
- D. Avoid unnecessary use of hot water heaters.
- E. Shut down air flow systems when not required.
- F. Restrict door openings at store and office entrances, back doors and receiving areas; keep windows closed when heating or air conditioning is in operation.
- G. Cover unnecessary non-front end window areas with polyethylene.
- H. Turn off all electrical and heating equipment when not in use.
- I. Do not block heat ducts or registers with merchandise, cartons or displays.

TRANSPORTATION

- A. Switch to radial tires on company-controlled cars and trucks; be sure tires are adequately inflated.
- B. Encourage employee car pools.
- C. Promote shopper pools.
- D. Re-evaluate truck loading procedures.
- E. Re-evaluate order, routing and delivery systems.
- F. Maximize back-haul opportunities.
- G. Work with government to ease truck load weight and other restrictions.
- H. Re-evaluate direct store deliveries with an eye toward consolidation.
- I. Review supervisory schedules to eliminate unnecessary mileage.
- J. Shut off tractor engines when making deliveries unless refrigeration is affected, and install cold weather pre-heating equipment to reduce engine warmup idling time.
- K. Schedule deliveries during off-peak traffic periods.
- L. De-rate horsepower on new trucking equipment.
- M. Step up frequency of engine tuneups.
- N. Re-evaluate method of transportation among truck, piggyback and rail for most efficient fuel usage.
- O. Where practical, reduce size of company cars.
- P. Increase trailer utilization to reduce total number of trips from distribution centers to store(s).

WAREHOUSING

- A. Discontinue battery charging material handling equipment when battery reaches 90% of recommended full charge.
- B. Reduce foot candle and heat to lowest possible level.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPLIES

- A. Eliminate double bagging.
- B. Offer boxes where available in place of bags; encourage shoppers to reuse their bags where permissible.
- C. Review hours of operation of each unit to determine whether positive savings can be accomplished while still meeting consumer and company requirements.
- D. Eliminate label waste.
- E. Standardize company wrapping supplies and procedures.
- F. Use polyethylene rather than other types of bags and wrappings where practical.
- G. Use bags large enough, but no larger than necessary, to hold merchandise.
- H. Limit use of copying machine.
- I. Decrease margins on typed letters and memos.
- J. Erase neatly rather than retyping.
- K. Review all office supply requisitions.
- L. Reuse inter-office envelopes and file folders.
- M. Use both sides of paper for notes and memos.

COLUMNIST LIN WILLIAMS SUGGESTS CAMPAIGN REFORM

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding newspapermen in the Cleveland area is Lindsey Williams, whose Lindsey Press publishes the Bedford Times-Register, Maple Heights Press, Cuyahoga Falls News, and other papers. His weekly column "World at Large" brings to his wide readership his carefully weighed conclusions on a multitude of issues, sometimes light-hearted, sometimes serious, always enlightening and written with an excellence of style and wit.

I am particularly impressed by Lin's recent comments on campaign reform. They are possessed of a commodity of which he has superabundance, that is all too rare in many areas today, and that is commonsense.

As Congress debates the various campaign reform proposals now before us, I hope that my colleagues will give serious thought to the ideas this wise and thoughtful writer puts forth:

[From the Bedford (Ohio) Times Register, Mar. 21, 1974]

A LOSER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN REFORM
(By Lin Williams)

Everybody these days wants campaign reform—at the expense of the opposition.

The professional politicians, who know where the key control points are, won't take the lead because there is vast economic power at stake.

The voters are anxious to clean up the political processes but don't have enough inside knowledge to apply pressure at the sensitive points.

As a result, we are certain to have some hocus-pocus that will give us only an illusion of reform.

The present, much-publicized approaches to the problem—public financing, elaborate reporting, stiff penalties—are more likely to make the situation worse.

The obvious solution to campaign abuses is to remove temptation—enlist human nature instead of defying it.

Simply shorten the campaign.

It takes time to raise money, plan its use, and convert it into publicity. We now give the professionals six months between primary nominations and general elections—and unlimited opportunity before that—for propagandizing the electorate.

This time scale was necessary two hundred years ago when we did not have instant communication and transportation. Today, prolonged political campaigns are an anachronism—a custom that time has run away from.

Short campaigns have two self-limiting factors.

First—a campaign of, say, six-weeks puts an automatic ceiling on expenditures. The mechanics of preparing and distributing advertising material is time consuming.

Second—even fortunes and computers cannot push ideas through the human brain faster than human nature can absorb them—and that is maddeningly slow. It is useless to pour ten gallons of water into a one gallon bucket.

Thus, many of the abuses of political campaigns would fade away as mountains of cash became unnecessary.

Before we accept either public financing or short campaigns, we should examine the real consequences of each.

With any formula of spending tax money for political purposes we run the risk of a majority party bending the rules to favor its cause.

In addition, there is the constitutional question as to whether it is proper for a taxpayer's money to be used for partisan purposes. Why should his taxes be confiscated for a party he believes will ruin the country? Or equally for both parties when one has demonstrated a large majority of acceptance? Or for either party if he is fed up with politics?

Short campaigns would remove the temptations and errors of judgment that go with free and easy dollars.

Yet we also would eliminate the opportunity for relatively unknowns—such as George McGovern or John Glenn—to jump into the arena and challenge the very famous and the very rich.

As a one-time candidate for public office (I lost) I have personal experience with the problems of raising campaign funds and trying to unpress the voters. Both are tough jobs.

In our present dilemma we do not need—in fact, should strenuously resist—any radical change in our political system. The exaggerated abuses now lumped simplistically under the code word "Watergate" should not stampede us into quicksand.

I suggest some moderate changes in campaign practices that do more to update our system than to out date it.

1. Prohibit presidential nominating conventions earlier than 10 weeks before the general election, and leave local primary elections as they are. This cuts the presidential campaign time in half but gives unknown challengers at the grass roots level an opportunity to make a name.

2. Free use of some public services, but no public money as cash. Every opposed candidate on the ballot would be allowed one free mailing and computer print-outs of registered voters.

3. Free prime-time television totaling five 15-minute segments for presidential candidates, five 10-minute segments for congressional candidates, and five 5-minute segments for state-level candidates. All other, purchased TV time to be not less than two minutes in length in order to downplay "image" slogans. The TV networks are granted use of the highly limited broadcast spectrum—a national resource of enormous value. A few hours of time for a few weeks every two years is a small price for a near monopoly, but if the cost can be proven to be

a burden, this much might be financed from the public treasury.

4. Each candidate would be allowed one campaign committee, one treasurer and one bank account. All contributions would be made by check or money order only—no cash.

5. Candidates could receive only contributions from individuals, and those donors could give not more than 10 percent of their personal income to political purposes. Individual contributions would have to be made directly and not collected and forwarded by a third party.

6. Political parties could receive checks or money orders from any source not exceeding 10 percent of that source's stated annual income. A party then could spend no more than 10 cents per registered voter on campaign expenses in any one year.

These proposals would not "equalize" the chances of candidates and parties, but they would give everyone a good basic campaign at minimal cost. Those candidates and parties that try a little harder still could gain an advantage by extra effort and appeal.

The best thing about these six reforms is that they would reduce the one-man personality cults that invite abuse, and they would return the political party to a greater degree of responsibility.

In any event, the present politicians now in office are not likely to make any significant change in what for them is a winning formula.

So, let's consider a loser's suggestion. He knows first hand the problems and has a greater interest in squaring up the system.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 8, 1974

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the series of tornadoes which swept over the Southern and Midwestern portions of this country last Wednesday, April 3, killed over 300 persons and caused millions of dollars worth of property damage.

My own State of Kentucky—and my congressional district—which includes Louisville and Shively—were hard hit and suffered loss of life and property.

Because of this disaster, I flew back to Louisville on Thursday and, accordingly, I was not present to vote on those matters which came before the House on April 4.

Had I been present I would have cast my votes as follows:

On rollcall No. 143—a vote on the conference report on the bill H.R. 12553, the General Education Provisions Act—I would have voted aye.

On rollcall No. 144—to order the previous question on House Resolution 1026, providing for consideration of H.R. 12565, the DOD supplemental authorization—I would have voted no.

On rollcall No. 146—to delete from H.R. 12565 \$29 million for developing Navy facilities on the island of Diego Garcia—I would have voted aye.

On rollcall No. 147—an amendment to H.R. 12565, authorizing \$274 million additional military aid to South Vietnam—I would have voted no.

I would have supported H.R. 12565—

which passed by voice vote—on final passage.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE AND ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, this past Friday the American Jewish Congress demanded that Attorney General William Saxbe either resign or be removed from office. I concur.

This remarkable demand was sparked by a statement made by Mr. Saxbe last week which can only be characterized as anti-Semitic. That the highest law officer in the land should make such remarks is reprehensible. To quote from the AJC statement, Mr. Saxbe "is guilty of group libel, repeating an old and discredited calumny against the Jewish community."

Mr. Saxbe's supposed clarification does not satisfy my questions nor does it meet the demands of the American Jewish Congress.

I would like to insert into the RECORD an article from the New York Times about this incident:

JEWISH CONGRESS ASKS THAT SAXBE RESIGN FROM POST

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The chairman of the national governing council of the American Jewish Congress said today that Attorney General William B. Saxbe should either resign or be removed from office by the President because of comments Mr. Saxbe made Wednesday regarding "the Jewish intellectual."

"Mr. Saxbe has disqualified himself for public office and particularly for the sensitive post of the Attorney General," Howard M. Squadron, the chairman, said in a statement issued in New York. "He is guilty of group libel, repeating an old and discredited calumny against the Jewish community."

Mr. Saxbe made his comments in the course of discussing Justice Department plans to study the question of revising or perhaps doing away with the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Mr. Saxbe said that in the McCarthy era there was great distrust of the intellectual.

"One of the changes that's come about is because of the Jewish intellectual, who was in those days very enamored of the Communist party," he went on. He said that "Communism has in many ways" lost its attractiveness to them.

Last night, Mr. Saxbe—whose remarks were criticized Wednesday and yesterday by leaders of three other Jewish organizations as well as by two members of Congress, Representatives Robert F. Drinan, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Holtzman, Democrat of Brooklyn—issued what a Justice Department spokesman described as a clarification.

He said that "there was a great deal of anti-Semitism in the Communist witch-hunts" of the nineteen-forties and fifties and that "much of it was directed at some highly visible Jewish intellectuals who were considered sympathetic to Russia."

"Because of the Soviet posture toward issues of importance to Jews," he said, "this is no longer the case today and I believe this change can best be seen by the totally different type of individual involved in the terrorist groups now operating."

Mr. Squadron suggested that he considered the clarification unsatisfactory, saying "Mr. Saxbe's statement and the 'clarification' that followed demonstrate a way of thinking that classifies people by ethnic stereotype."

RIGHT TO PRIVACY

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress have been looking forward to adoption of legislation to place tight controls on criminal information systems in order to protect individual privacy. House and Senate subcommittees have held public hearings and hopefully within the next several months we will see final committee action on this very complex legislation.

I believe adoption of this much-needed legislation must be accomplished during this session of Congress, especially in view of the many timely warnings about the risk of unwarranted encroachment on individual privacy by unchecked use of computers to compile crime records.

The following article by the Long Island, N.Y., *Newsday*, provides a wealth of information about the increased use of computers for the collection and dissemination of arrest records. It notes, for example, that the FBI expects to have records of 1 million persons on file by 1984 which could be sent upon request to 40,000 local police departments in a matter of seconds.

Obviously, computerized information systems have enormous potential for increasing the capability of law enforcement. However, we must balance a concerted tough attack on organized crime and street crime with the kinds of safeguards that will protect the right to privacy that all of us should enjoy as citizens of the United States.

For that reason, I hope the Congress will continue to give this matter most thorough consideration so that later this year we can develop the kind of effective legislation that is so much needed.

The article follows:

FBI TO STORE ARREST RECORDS OF 1 MILLION

WASHINGTON.—By 1984, the FBI expects to have stored away in computers the arrest records of 1,000,000 persons. Those records will be available to 40,000 local police departments through a telecommunications network capable of locating a file and sending it across the country in less than five seconds.

More quickly and completely than ever before, the system will send out descriptions of wanted persons, of stolen cars and stolen securities. Law enforcement officials across the nation will have almost instant access to the criminal records of any person they want checked.

There is concern in the Congress and elsewhere that the rapidly growing system, which was started in 1971, be tightly controlled to insure that the information it provides with such efficiency is both accurate and complete.

That concern has grown in the past decade with the hundreds of disturbing stories about the efficiency of the government's information system.

Consider:

The former Marine deserter from Texas

who has served his military prison time and been discharged, but who reportedly has been picked up and detained by police three times in the past year alone because the computer still lists him as a "wanted" man.

Paul Cowan, of Boston, who was issued a taxi driver's license in February 1971, only to have it revoked one week later because a check with the FBI showed that he had been arrested for possession of marijuana, but failed to show that the charge had been dismissed.

Sam Ervin of Morganton, N.C., who opened his mail one morning in 1968 and found that the Social Security Administration had sent him a \$752 check labeled "death benefits." To all appearances he was not only alive and well but running for re-election to the United States Senate. It was at that moment that he lost any faith he may have had in the infallibility of computers in general and government data banks, in particular.

Ervin also happens to be the chairman of the Senate's subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and will chair hearings next month on two bills—including one of his own—to limit the uses of information in criminal data banks.

The Ervin bill grew out of four years of investigation by his subcommittee, during which Ervin became an increasingly vocal critic of government intelligence-gathering and the proliferation of data banks. The senator warned of the erosion of the right to privacy, a right not specifically mentioned in the Constitution but clearly implied.

The concern about criminal data banks has grown as the FBI and local police have begun converting from file-drawer record systems to an interlocking network of computerized data banks.

The FBI, which has arrest records on about 20 million persons in its manual files has computerized about 500,000 arrest records, and expects to have computerized 8 million of them within a decade.

To Ervin, the "benign inefficiency" of the file-drawer systems has prevented them from becoming "an intolerable threat to personal privacy or reputations."

But now that information is being computerized and exchanged with thousands of other state and federal agencies, he fears that neither the citizen nor the government will be able to control "who can see the information . . . or the accuracy of what is broadcast."

It is not just criminals and accused criminals who wind up in government data banks.

John Shattuck, an American Civil Liberties Union attorney, told a federal panel that many ordinary citizens become the subjects of government files as agencies increase the collection and dissemination of "dossiers on citizens engaged in exercising their rights of free speech . . . Medical and welfare records of the disadvantaged (and) the aging . . . Bank records of persons depositing funds in federally insured banks; (and) anecdotal records about children and young adults at every stage of the school system . . ."

No one knows for sure just how many government data banks exist, but they include the Defense Department's dossiers on 1,600,000 civilian employees of defense contractors, the Secret Service's files on 69,000 Americans considered potentially dangerous to the President, and the National Institute of Mental Health's files on persons who have taken part in federal drug treatment programs.

Ervin, who was concerned about privacy long before Watergate, had hoped to author a bill regulating all types of government data banks before retiring from the Senate at the end of this year.

He decided to focus only on criminal data banks after his staff—which identified 750 federal data banks before it stopped counting—found itself unable to draft a bill comprehensive enough to cover them all.

Ervin's subcommittee will consider both his new bill and one originally proposed by Elliot Richardson when he was attorney general. It is being sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Roman Hruska (R-Nebr.) and cosponsored by Ervin. (The Nixon Administration has allowed the bill to be introduced, but has not formally endorsed it.)

Both bills would cover virtually every criminal data system in the country. They would give citizens the right to inspect their own files and to correct any inaccuracies; forbid non-police agencies access to the files, unless a specific state or federal law were passed to permit it, and drastically limit the use of arrest records that do not tell the disposition of the case.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on April 25, 1974, the Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service now in its 108th year, will honor at a dinner 14 men and women who have been foster parents for 20 years or longer, and who have served this vital cause with total dedication.

They are: Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Baker, Woodhaven, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dowd, North Bellmore, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ifill, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Columbus McCombs, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Martha Overton, Springfield Gardens, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid, Flushing, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Stukes, Sr., Jamaica, N.Y., and Mrs. Eunice Williams, Hollis, N.Y.

Assuredly these 14 citizens and all foster parents deserve our thanks for their devotion to the children in their care and for helping to insure that these children receive the love, trust, and confidence they need to develop into healthy adults.

In the words of Frank A. Barrera, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service:

The Brooklyn Bureau's services to children are extensive. But the foundation for everything we do, and without which we could do very little, is the devotion and dedication of our foster parents.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service has been caring for homeless children since 1866, when it was organized to provide food, clothing, shelter, and educational facilities for children who were roaming the streets in the aftermath of the Civil War.

Today, the agency's children's division gives total care to children whose families are unable to care for them, providing them with continuing supervision in their growth and development, and contributing to the emotional and physical well-being of both the children and their families.

The Brooklyn Bureau believes every child's development is best nourished when he is with his own parents or relatives. Therefore the agency also focuses its service on the child's own family and attempts to help the family reorganize itself so that the child can return to it.

When this is not possible, the agency, together with the foster parents, try to find ways to give children love, understanding and opportunity to develop normally.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service provides many special services to help children when they are required—remedial reading, individual and group counseling, psychological and psychiatric consultation, and medical services.

In addition, the agency has a comprehensive program to enrich each child's life. Recreation programs provide opportunities for the children to explore their environment and develop appreciation and knowledge of music, art, literature, and nature. Summer recreation programs take the children to parks, beaches, and provide summer and day camp experiences. Children are given the opportunity to develop their special skills.

The bureau also operates a special foster care program for children who live in the pediatric wards of Kings County Hospital—children who do not need hospital care anymore, but who cannot be sent home because they need continuing medical care from the hospital's outpatient departments and their parents are either unable to bring them in regularly or they have no parents or home to return to.

Foster parents provide these children, and so many others with the love, security, and care they so desperately need. Moreover, they work closely with the agency in helping to meet each child's emotional and physical needs.

In order to increase the effectiveness of their service to children, the bureau's foster parents have organized a foster parents advisory council which is composed of all agency foster parents. The council participates in planning for children's needs, offers workshops for parents to help them meet each child's needs, and also helps to recruit new foster parents.

Because it is not possible for most foster children to return to their own families, the agency also provides long-term home care. This means that children are put into foster homes at an early age, generally up to 8 years of age, and remain until they reach 21 and are ready to live independently. Where possible, moreover, brothers and sisters are placed in the same foster home.

The relationship between foster parents and the children they have cared for over so many years does not end when the children reach maturity. For many of the children, their foster parents are the only parents they have ever known and the closeness of the foster parents and their foster children continues throughout their lives.

Today, the Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service needs homes for children whose own families have been broken by illness and other misfortunes. These children lack homes through no fault of their own. Because they have no place to go they must wait—sometimes for long periods of time—in hospitals, institutions, and shelters.

Thousands of men and women throughout the country have gained

deep satisfaction by serving as parents of homeless children. They have not only made contributions to the children, but they have helped their communities and the Nation by making it possible for children to become strong, healthy, industrious, and productive adults.

The foster parents being honored by the Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service for their years of devoted service to children are acting in the finest tradition of our country. They are extending their hands and their hearts to the most helpless among us.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service, located at 285 Schermerhorn Street, is a voluntary, nonsectarian family and children's social services agency. In addition to its foster care service, it offers individual and family counseling, and operates a comprehensive program for the blind and handicapped including sheltered workshops, job evaluation, vocational counseling, recreation, a work-at-home program for the severely handicapped, homemaking training, budget counseling, and a job-finding service.

It is a comprehensive program which certainly deserves recognition for its contributions to the welfare of so many.

MRS. HEBERT RETIRES AFTER 28 YEARS

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to praise the fine work of one of my constituents, Mrs. Mavor Jane Hebert, who is retiring after 28 years as the secretary for the Iberia Crippled Children's Association and the Iberia Tuberculosis Association. In her many years of service to Iberia Parish, Mrs. Hebert has given of herself in an untiring way and greatly merits the attention of my colleagues.

I include an article from the Daily Iberian of New Iberia, La., which describes the accomplishments of Mrs. Hebert, in the RECORD at this point:

[From the New Iberia (La.) Daily Iberian]

RETIRING AFTER 28 YEARS

"This was the biggest full time part time job I ever had in my life," remarked Mayor Jane Hebert.

She was referring to her job as secretary for the Iberia Crippled Children's Association and the Iberia Tuberculosis Association.

In acting as the secretary for the past 28 years, she worked in the capacity of social worker, public relations, nurse and even sometimes a chauffeur.

When she first went into this area of social work, the nurse who was in charge of the program at that time approached Mrs. Hebert to do some part time work for the people who were handicapped in Iberia Parish. It turned out to be a more demanding job.

Orthopedic patients were the only patients who were given any kind of public health aid during the first years of the program. Now, all the handicapped may receive assistance financially as well as physically through the revised program.

"The program has expanded considerably

in the past 28 years," said Mrs. Hebert. All areas of being handicapped including vision, speech, retardation and even cancer patients can be aided.

When first started the annual budget was two to three thousand dollars. Now they are operating on a budget of \$15,000.

"Funds are derived from the United Givers Fund," which Mrs. Hebert said, "is very little." The rest of the monies derived come from voluntary contributions.

Iberia Parish had the first Crippled Children's Association organized in the state. It also had the first rural clinic for tuberculosis.

When first started, the Tuberculosis Clinic was third in the state for the active number of cases existing . . . now there are only 67 reported cases.

Mrs. Hebert related one of her most memorable experiences during the past 28 years. It was a little boy who came to the clinic with his only means of getting around was to crawl on his hands and knees. He had webbed hands and feet. His posterial thigh was connected to his calf with webbing. He had a cleft palate and numerous other things wrong with him.

After 26 surgical operations for correcting the abnormalities, this little boy, now a 34 year old man, can talk, walk and function as any normal human being.

All of this would not have been possible if it would not have been for the services offered by the organization and people like Mayor Jane Hebert.

Mrs. Hebert, better known as Mrs. George Hebert, plans to work only part time from now on with the associations.

She will do a little gardening and plans to do a lot of traveling with her husband.

MELVIN F. "DUTCH" FLOHR, SANTA ROSA POLICE CHIEF, RETIRES

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, on March 29, 1974, I had the honor of attending a community tribute from the citizens of Santa Rosa, Calif., in behalf of their retiring chief of police, Melvin F. "Dutch" Flohr. It was the finest testimonial I've attended in Sonoma County.

Dutch is one of those remarkable men whose leadership in his professional life and whose strength in his private life allow them to influence everyone they come in contact with and to set the example for the conduct of others.

Santa Rosa has been enriched by "Dutch" Flohr and the community recognition of its good fortune could be easily seen in the faces of those who attended the tribute for Dutch.

The eloquent remarks of Judge Joseph Murphy at the occasion both captured the mood of the moment and expressed superbly the feeling we all have for this extraordinary public official.

Because of Dutch Flohr's outstanding accomplishments, I am taking the liberty of inserting Judge Murphy's remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to bring them to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and to all those who are interested in good government and in human achievement:

SPEECH BY JUDGE JOSEPH P. MURPHY, JR., ON THE OCCASION OF RETIREMENT DINNER FOR MELVIN F. FLOHR, SANTA ROSA, CALIF., MARCH 29, 1974

We come together tonight—an evening of community tribute—to salute our honored guest for forty years of dedicated public service. We meet tonight to express our collective thanks to Dutch Flohr for all that he has done for the City of Santa Rosa and for those of us who call Santa Rosa our home. And indeed we are all in his debt—for in one way or another, he has touched our lives—and the lives of our families. For his career in law enforcement has been both his profession and his vocation, a high calling which has resulted in the protection of our homes and our children—the fair and fearless enforcement of our laws—the constant giving of service—and, most importantly the peace of mind enjoyed by a community with confidence in its law enforcement officers and in their commander. In short, we acknowledge that Santa Rosa has indeed been blessed—by the administration of an office of the highest possible trust—that of Chief of Police—and by its occupant for the last thirty-three years—Melvin F. Flohr.

In the Book of Common Prayer, each of us is enjoined to do our duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call us. Tonight, we single out Dutch Flohr not only for performance of duty and for discharge of his obligations, but also for his concept of those duties and responsibilities. Most of us go through life doing what others expect of us. The highest type of service is given by him who does what he expects of himself.

"For Not in the clamor of the crowded street,

"Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,

"But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat."

And surely, in that context, Dutch has experienced triumph. And because of him, and because of what he is, and because of what he stands for, we are all the richer.

Just as our first panel this evening introduced us to the proud parents of a fine family, so too does this—our final photograph. And indeed we have saved the best until last. For in Wilma and Dutch, we see personified the qualities of mutual strength and love which have seen them through the early, difficult years, the hazards of a career in law enforcement, the vivid memories of many a phone call at three o'clock in the morning, the growth and education of an active, talented trio of young men, and finally—the inexpressible satisfaction of knowing that it was all worthwhile, and tonight—the visible proof that indeed it was—for who among us could gaze upon that family table and not be envious of Wilma and Dutch, surrounded as they are by everyone—and by everything—that really matters in life.

And in honoring Dutch this evening, we honor Wilma as well—for together they have shared both happiness and disappointment, achievement and frustration. They have indeed been partners—and I might add that Wilma has never been accused of being the silent partner.

And many a partnership memory has been awakened this evening—of growing up together in Petaluma, where they were high school sweethearts—of their marriage at St. Vincent's Church forty-one years ago, come June 24th of this year. This was shortly after Dutch had graduated from Santa Clara and obtained his teaching credential. But in those days, job opportunities for a young prospective teacher were no better than they are today. So, with a new bride to support, Dutch returned to a milk route which he and a famous horse named Queenie had shared during his high school days. There was

one difference now—it is reputed that Dutch delivered milk out of one side of the truck and peddled beer out of the other. However, fate intervened, ending this curious blend of bovine and barley, so we'll never know what might have happened had this neighborhood milkman delivered the wrong product to the wrong customer.

We have already heard how the tragic circumstance of Sheriff Mike Flohr's death resulted in his nephew's entry into a career in law enforcement. But it was interrupted briefly by, of all things, the election returns. A new Sheriff was elected, and in the time-honored tradition of those pre-Civil Service days, the new broom swept out the entire office. However, the County Coroner at that time, Fred Young, a Healdsburg mortician, offered Dutch a job, and one of the lesser known facts about the life of Melvin Flohr is that he actually learned the trade of the embalmer. Within months, a vacancy occurred in the office of the Healdsburg Chief of Police and in the summer of 1939, Dutch was appointed to that position.

We should pause at this point to pay tribute to a man named Joseph Berry. As Santa Rosa's City Manager in 1940, he found himself without a Police Chief. Gazing northward through the prune orchards, he beckoned Dutch back to Santa Rosa, his biggest selling point no doubt being the \$225 monthly salary which he was authorized to offer. And Joseph Berry became the first of ten city managers under whom Dutch was to serve. Longevity has always been a trademark of the Flohr family.

The years went by. Dutch's family grew in size and fortunately so did his salary, although at a much slower pace. And it soon became obvious that here was a Chief of Police who not only was concerned professionally with what was happening in Santa Rosa, but who helped see to it himself that what was happening was good. For Dutch became involved as a Kiwanian, an Elk, a Knight of Columbus and a Christmas Seal Chairman, but always and everywhere, he became involved with kids. No Little League season ever opened without the Chief of Police on hand to throw out the first ball. No football awards dinner was complete without Dutch's presence.

Andy Wallstrum has already told us about the pioneering efforts which carried the message to a whole generation of youngsters: "Santa Rosa's policemen are your friends—they're not too busy or too cynical; they're here to help you and not to hurt you." And I know our favorite family memory of our Chief of Police is that of the man at the end of the Pet and Doll parade—in what other city in California—indeed, where else on the face of the globe would the Chief of Police turn up to serve as a one-man reviewing stand for a procession of little pony-tailed girls, pet hamsters, Raggedy Annes, freckle-faced boys with snakes coiled around their arms, harried mothers, doll buggies, St. Bernards, and even, infrequently, an occasional incredulous father. But there at the end of the line, at Fourth and Mendocino, would be that towering, smiling, authoritative figure—a man whom kids could look up to in every sense of the word.

Time does not permit us to do more than make mention of fascinating sidelights—of early football playing days with the Olympic Club in San Francisco and with the Santa Rosa Blue Eagles; of time volunteered to coach basketball at St. Vincents and as line coach at the Junior College; of that memorable spring day in 1942 when Tony Gambogi became Chief of Police for two hours, in between the time when Dutch left to join the FBI and his decision that he didn't want to become an FBI agent after all; as far as I know, that was the last indecisive moment in his adult life; and by the way, there are still a few people in Santa Rosa who are waiting for him to return the going away

presents he received the night before at a farewell party at the Occidental Hotel.

As a law enforcement officer, he was alert to the need for professional improvement. He was one of the first Chiefs of Police in Northern California to be accepted for summer training at the FBI Academy; he was on the founding committees which planned the In-Service and Pre-Service Police training programs at the Santa Rosa Junior College, and he was quick to see the value of establishing a community relations unit in the police department, and again, was the pioneer in Northern California in bringing such a program to Santa Rosa.

I would conclude with a few words addressed to nine very important people—the grandchildren of Wilma and Dutch—ranging from Michelle, the oldest—to Kim, right in the middle at the age of nine—and on down to four-year-old Mike.

You boys and girls this evening have been part, along with all of us, of one of the most wonderful evenings which you will ever experience. It's been wonderful because you've witnessed and have experienced an outpouring of respect and admiration and affection for a man who has worked hard, who has done his job well, and who is beloved by those among whom he has worked. And the most wonderful thing of all is: This man is your grandfather. Indeed, in him you see the personification of those words which Shakespeare placed on the lips of Polonius:

"This above all
To thine ownself be true
And it must follow
As the night the day
Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

THE TWO KOREAS: A CRISIS BREWING

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the situation between North and South Korea giving the world such hope for a lasting peace in July of 1972 when the two sides were negotiating for reunification, has apparently turned sour again and threatens the stability of Asia.

Barely 2 years ago, after several secret meetings between high level emissaries, the north and south issued a joint statement that they would seek to achieve reunification through independent Korean efforts without being subject to external imposition or interference. At the same time, the two Korean Red Crosses began discussing the possibilities of reuniting some 10 million families that had been separated during the Korean war.

The hopes for a Korean settlement, however, have apparently dwindled. The talks broke down within a very short time when the two sides were unable to agree on the direction they should take. The north has insisted on a prompt peace treaty, the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the south and mutual troop reductions, while the south had wanted economic and cultural exchanges between the two areas before reaching a political settlement. Each was wary that the other's proposals might significantly affect their internal status quo, and the south was particularly worried that the withdrawal of American troops—and U.N. troops—might leave it vulnerable.

North Korea in late 1972 took the issue to the General Assembly of the United Nations where it had been granted observer status, in an attempt to obtain a U.N. resolution withdrawing all U.N. Command Forces from the area, a move that caused considerable controversy. The issue was temporarily settled when Henry Kissinger, then Advisor for National Security Affairs met with Premier Chou En-lai and both agreed that the two Koreas should resume discussions concerning eventual reunification.

By the end of 1972, however, it appeared that the problem-ridden discussions had again broken down, this time over the kidnapping of a South Korean political dissenter named Kim Dae Jung from his exile in Japan, and the tightening of President Park's control over the south by the imposition of martial law.

The present situation between the two governments in very near open hostility. The Los Angeles Times reported on March 28 of this year that tensions are now at their highest point since 1968 and the capture of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*. On February 15, the north attacked two South Korean fishing vessels, sunk one, and captured the other. Just recently, the north began threatening to take over five small islands off the west coast of the Korean peninsula, and earlier this year its delegates to a routine Military Armistice Commission meeting declared the north's claims to territorial water surrounding the five islands, and demanded the Park government seek permission each time its ferry boats enter the area.

The chances of renewed fighting appear serious. The north has improved the capabilities of its navy and air force since the discussions broke down, and South Korean Premier Kim has said rather ominously that his Government will defend those islands at all costs.

To further complicate the situation, the United States maintains some 43,000 troops in South Korea and effectively controls the South Korean armed forces through the U.N. Command. The islands are legally the responsibility of the U.N. according to the 1953 Armistice Agreement, and therefore the possibility of U.S. involvement if the islands are attacked appears imminent. I have inserted below a copy of a Los Angeles Times article that gives further detail on the state of tension in the area.

Very significantly, amid the latest developments in Korea, a letter from the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly address to the U.S. Congress was broadcast from North Korea in English. The letter has not received much notice in the United States, but it is nevertheless important because it signals a dramatic change in the North's position on peace talks. It formally proposes direct negotiations with the United States for a peace agreement, instead of the "independently" Korean efforts it was advocating 2 years ago. A copy of the text appears below.

It seems to me that in view of the potential explosiveness of the situation on the Korean peninsula, both the executive and legislative branches of our Government should look into the letter. It is

certainly in our interest to stop any further aggressive activities and put both sides back on the road to peace.

The articles follow:

TENSIONS RISE AGAIN BETWEEN TWO KOREAS AFTER ENTENTE MOVES FAIL

(By Sam Jameson)

SEOUL.—Less than two years ago North and South Korea surprised the world by announcing they would stop hostile acts against each other, cease propaganda and seek to negotiate their differences in an attempt to reunify the Korean nation.

Today, hostility and propaganda have returned and governmental talks have fallen into a stalemate.

Tensions have risen, if not yet to a fever, at least to the highest point since the 1968-69 period when North Korea staged an unsuccessful raid on President Park Chung Hee's Blue House in Seoul, seized the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and shot down a U.S. Navy reconnaissance plane over open seas.

An unprecedented call made by North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam Monday for direct negotiations with the United States—excluding Seoul—to revise the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement into a peace treaty was hardly calculated to please Park.

Indeed the proposal appeared to wipe out the July 4, 1972, agreement with the south that the two halves of Korea would seek to achieve reunification "through independent Korean efforts without being subject to external imposition or interference."

Even before the March 25 proposal, South Koreans professed outright alarm over the new tensions.

Park issued what he called "a serious warning" to the north March 1, saying the south "would never tolerate" another provocation such as the north's Feb. 15 attack on two South Korean fishing boats, in which one of the boats was sunk and the other seized.

Premier Kim Chong Pil declared March 7, that "we have been patient (for the last 21 years) but there is a limit to one's patience."

Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo said the possibility of hostilities had risen "to some extent."

While some of the south's expressed concern undoubtedly was being used to justify imposition of Park's authoritarian rule at home, American officials shared at least a sense of mounting tension with their allies.

"With tensions this high, it's very easy to have military incidents," one of them said not for attribution.

Even before North Korea last October began menacing five small islands off the west coast, William P. Clements, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, declared that a North Korean military buildup had increased the "threat of war" on the Korean Peninsula.

American experts say Clements went too far in using the word "threat."

One fact does stand out, however.

"Kim Il Sung (North Korea's President) has increased his options in the last year," one military official said.

The North Koreans now appear to have begun testing at least one of those options. Beginning last October, North Korean patrol boats started crossing for the first time an unofficial patrol limit that had been set by the American commander of U.N. forces after the 1953 Korean war armistice.

The patrol boundary was fixed as the northern limit for operations by South Korean boats, not as a restriction on North Korean boats coming south—"but they accepted it when they didn't have the power to challenge it," one military official said.

In November, for the first time, North Koreans patrolled into the three-mile territorial waters of the islands themselves. Then, on Dec. 1, in a Military Armistice Commission meeting, North Korea declared its claim to

territorial waters around the islands themselves.

The north also demanded that South Korea seek permission each time it wished to send military craft or ferry boats to the islands populated by 16,000 farmers and fishermen—but so far has not acted to enforce the demand. The American armistice commission delegate rejected it outright.

Should the north cut the islands off or seize them outright, chances of major fighting appear strong.

Premier Kim told this reporter the south would "defend those islands at all costs."

The United States, which maintains an allocated 43,000 troops in Korea and holds operational control of the Korean armed forces through the U.N. command, would then come into the picture directly.

The danger is a real one, an American military official said, because the North Koreans now have the military might to pull off a seizure of the islands.

Adding to the potential of the islands becoming a focal point for conflict is the fact that the only legal status they have was gained in the 1953 armistice agreement, which assigned their control to the U.N. forces. South Korea itself never signed the armistice agreement and a vote in the United Nations to abolish the American-operated U.N. command in Korea could leave the south without a legal claim.

North Korea's proposal Monday for direct peace treaty negotiations with the United States appeared to heighten the South's concern over this legalistic formality in as much as Pyongyang included a demand for abolition of the U.N. command in its bid to Washington.

Although the south has controlled the islands—Paengyong, Taechong, Sochong, Yonpyong and U island—since Korea was divided by American and Soviet forces in 1945, North Korea has claimed a 12-mile limit for all of its territorial waters.

All of the islands fall at least partly within 12 miles of the North Korean coast.

A year ago, when the north reverted to a policy of hostility and propaganda toward the south after Park set himself up as an authoritarian leader during a period of martial law, the north's western navy didn't exist.

Since then, the north has received at least five submarines, 19 missile-carrying vessels and unspecified numbers of torpedo boats and destroyers from the Soviet Union, Gen. Han Shinn, chairman of Korea's joint chiefs of staff, said in an interview.

A buildup of North Korea's air force also has alarmed the south and at least attracted the attention of U.S. military officials.

Whereas the north had for years been forced to rely on the Korean war-vintage MIG-15 and MIG-17 aircraft as the mainstay of its air force, the numbers of the modern MIG-19 and MIG-21 jets in operation now constitute about a third of the north's total planes, Gen. Han said. About three squadrons of Soviet IL 20-A bombers also have joined the North Korean air force, he added.

Neither Han nor American officials would disclose how many modern F-5-E Freedom fighters the south has, but Americans conceded that the now ancient F-86 remained the mainstay of the south's air force.

The Freedom Fighter is considered roughly the equivalent of a MIG-21.

Overall, the north was believed to have a 2-to-1 superiority in the air over the south, even with U.S. air forces stationed in Korea itself thrown in.

Kim Il Sung also has upset the uneasy air picture by building a host of new air bases, most of them located just north of the demilitarized zone. The moves not only give the north's air force a longer range of potential operation over the south's territory but virtually wipe out the chance of any warning in case of an attack.

"With a pattern of North Korean aircraft

landing and taking off 20 miles from the demilitarized zone having been established as a daily routine, we would have no warning until an aircraft actually enters the DMZ," an American source said.

U.S. military aid to modernize the South Korean air force is being given "top priority," one American said.

A five-year \$1.5 billion modernization program the United States promised to complete by June, 1975, however, has not been given top priority by Congress. At the moment, it is only slightly more than half completed—or about two years behind schedule, an American source conceded.

"The modernization program was to have been implemented without fail but it has not progressed as scheduled," Han said. "This is the most important problem now."

On the ground, the south has maintained its relative strength vis-a-vis the north despite new weaponry provided the Pyongyang government by both China and the Soviet Union.

Gen. Han, however, said the north has been beefing up its 1.4 million-man Red Guard "people's militia" and is capable of mobilizing overnight 23 divisions to augment its 47,000-man standing armed forces.

The south, by comparison, maintains 600,000 troops in all of its armed forces and has a poorly trained militia of more than a million.

Americans say the south needs no help from the United States on the ground. Yet the U.S. Army still maintains some 33,000 soldiers here. The other 10,000 Americans are in the Air Force.

U.S. officials say that the question of removing the last American Army division from Korea has not been linked to completion of the modernization program. Withdrawal of the ground troops, while retaining a significant American force presence, has been debated since at least 1970.

Each year since then, the Pentagon has announced that the 43,000-man allocation for troop strength in Korea would be retained at least for the coming fiscal year. The "annual announcement" covering the period through June, 1975, was made early this month.

The ground troops—certain to be among the first to come under an attack from the north—are regarded largely as a political symbol of the American commitment to South Korea by the United States itself, as well as by both the north and the south. The actual U.S. strength is believed to be below the allocation.

Why, after the seeming breakthrough toward peace announced by the north and south July 4, 1972, the situation has deteriorated so badly is hard to say.

Some observers believe that Kim Il Sung agreed to open contacts with the Seoul government to improve his image internationally and deal the south setbacks through a diplomatic route.

Others see Park as having agreed to it to create a pretext for declaring martial law and rewriting the Korean constitution to give him an indefinite term in office.

Whatever the reasons for the new tensions, one top American here insisted that no indication existed that the north was preparing for an attack.

"The north's buildup has been going on over a period of time—not just in the last year—and there is no fundamental change in the military situation," this source said.

This official said he thought the north, looking at the political discontent that was rising against Park last fall until he outlawed all dissent Jan. 8, was going through its own "testing period" of the south's stability.

That period, he said, probably would last until the end of May—coinciding with what was regarded as a "testing period" of Park's strength versus possible student uprisings.

This official admitted that his view of the

north testing Park was based on theory, not intelligence reports.

HO TAM PROPOSES PEACE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

PRONGYANG, Mar. 25.—We formally propose the United States of America to discuss the question of replacing the existing military armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Deputy Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, declared this in his report "On the creation of prerequisites for the removal of tension in Korea and promotion of the country's independent and peaceful reunification," the third item on the agenda, at the fourth day meeting of the third session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly. He said that to create prerequisites for the clearance of tension in Korea, the removal of external factors obstructive to the independent reunification of Korea and the independent solution of the reunification of Korea and the independent solution of the reunification question between the Koreans, the question of signing a peace agreement must be solved directly with the United States, the party concerned which has its troops stationed in South Korea, holds the whole supreme command of the armed forces and signed the armistice agreement.

He pointed out that the following points must be included in a peace agreement:

First, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all the danger of direct armed conflict; the United States shall be obliged not to instigate the South Korean authorities to the war provocation maneuvers and fascist repression of the South Korean people or patronize them, not to obstruct the north and the south of Korea in reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, the two sides shall discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race and stop introducing any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies into Korea.

Thirdly, the berets of the "United Nations Forces" shall be taken off the foreign troops stationed in South Korea and they all be withdrawn at the earliest possible date along with all their weapons.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be made a military base or operational base of any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

If a peace agreement containing these points is concluded between our republic and the United States of America and the existing military armistice agreement is replaced with it, the basic factor fraught with the danger of new war in our country will be eradicated, the military confrontation be removed and the tension between the north and the south be practically eased. To sign a peace agreement between us and the United States and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with it will be an important measure in creating favourable conditions for the attainment of a durable peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful resolution of the Korean question and, furthermore, will make a great contribution to guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. This fully conforms with the interests of the American people, too.

In the report Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam said: Ever since the very day the country was dissected our party and the government of our republic, acting upon the basic line of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, have made every effort for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification. Especially, they have striven hard to remove the state of military confrontation and ease the tension—a problem of primary importance in

creating favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Vice-Premier Ho Tam pointed to the fact that the South Korean authorities have turned down all the proposals put forward by the government of the republic and intensified war preparations, persisting in their splitting manoeuvres. He went on: The whole course of the dialogue between the north and the south showed that tension cannot be removed nor can peace be consolidated in Korea as long as the U.S. troops remain in South Korea and that the South Korean authorities have neither intention nor capacity to solve this question.

If the armistice agreement is to be replaced with a peace agreement under the present condition, it is right and proper to settle the question between the parties concerned which hold real power to guarantee it with certainty, that is, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

The Korean Armistice Agreement signed in July 1953, to all intents and purposes, is an agreement on military armistice. It cannot guarantee a durable peace. Today when a long period has passed since its signing, the armistice agreement itself has already become outdated and it is unsuited to the reality in many respects. Accordingly, it stands out as a matured requirement that brooks no longer delay today to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We consider that Panmunjom, where the contacts between the two sides take place now, is proper for the venue to discuss the question and a third country will also do, if the two sides agree.

In light of the importance of the question to be solved, it is advisable to form the delegations of the two sides to participate in the discussion of the question with delegation of a rank higher than those of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

If the present authorities of the United States truly want peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, not in empty talk, they should accept our realistic proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and come out to the discussion of the question with sincerity.

LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESS

PYONGYANG, MAR. 25.—"Letter to the Congress of the United States of America" was adopted at the fourth-day sitting of the third session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held today. Follows the full text of the letter:

Letter to the Congress of the United States of America:

The third session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having discussed the question of creating prerequisites to the removal of tension in Korea and the acceleration of the country's independent and peaceful reunification, sends this letter to both the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

All the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over were greatly stirred up by the bright prospects for the preservation of peace in Korea and the settlement of her reunification problem, when the north-south joint statement was made public in July 1972. But today, after the lapse of almost two years since then, developments in Korea have been quite the opposite to what the people had expected.

Tension seemed to be relaxed temporarily, but it has been aggravated again. Only military confrontation and war danger have daily been increasing, instead of prospects for peaceful reunification.

The prevailing situation naturally causes apprehension of the people of the world and urgently demands that we adopt proper measures for meeting the situation. The Su-

preme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still firmly believes that for the prevention of a war danger and removal of tension in Korea and the promotion of her peaceful reunification, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the military confrontation between the north and the south. In fact, under the condition of huge armed forces standing opposed to each other as it is today, it is impossible to successfully solve any problems, big and small, which are related to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Ever since the armistice in Korea the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward time and again various reasonable proposals such as proposals for the reduction of armaments and the conclusion of a peace agreement, as a step for converting the armistice into a durable peace. Even after the start of the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea, we presented the elimination of the north-south military confrontation as a question to be settled before everything else.

If any of our peaceful proposals had been put into practice, a durable peace would have been ensured in Korea and tension as we see today would have not been aggravated again. The South Korean authorities, however, have not responded to our proposals for the stoppage of the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive, the reduction of the armies and armaments, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the conclusion of a peace agreement, but have pushed forward war preparations.

Backed by the United States, the South Korean authorities have only implored the prolonged presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and deliberately aggravated the relations between the north and the south, incessantly clamoring about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to oppose the country's reunification and repress the South Korean people.

With a view to cloaking such acts of theirs, recently the South Korean authorities came out with what they call a "non-aggression pact." But it is well known to the world that it is not the South Korean authorities but the U.S. commander who holds the prerogative of supreme command of the army in South Korea today. The South Korean authorities who do not have the prerogative of supreme command of the army propose to conclude a "nonaggression pact" while leaving the U.S. troops to stay on in South Korea. This is an empty talk without any guarantee of peace and accordingly, is not worth discussing at all.

It is the United States that has encouraged the South Korean authorities in all their acts to turn down our independent and peace-loving proposals unconditionally. Even after the dialogue started between the north and south of Korea, the United States has increased the military aid and armed support to South Korea, saying that the dialogue should be backed up by the armed forces, and has frequently committed provocations against the northern half of the republic, staged war exercises and perpetrated espionage acts by sending high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes and thus has intensified tension ceaselessly.

We, therefore, consider that the responsibility for the failure in Korea's reunification and for the current tension and danger of war in Korea rests chiefly with the U.S. Government authorities.

It is becoming increasingly evident that as long as the U.S. troops remain in South Korea it is impossible to remove tension and consolidate peace in Korea and that the South Korean authorities have no intention and ability at all to solve this problem. The reality calls for concluding a peace agreement directly with the United States which stations its troops in South Korea and holds the prerogative of supreme command of all the forces, in order to create prerequisites

for removing tension in Korea, eliminating the external factors obstructing Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and for enabling the Korean people to solve the reunification problem independently by themselves.

The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea long ago, and not the troops of the "UN Forces" but the U.S. troops remain there. Under this condition, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, are the virtual parties concerned. At present the armistice agreement itself has become already outdated and does not conform to the reality in many respects. To replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement brooks no further delay.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consider that a peace agreement to be concluded with the United States of America may include the following points:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all the danger of direct armed conflict; the United States shall be obliged not to instigate the South Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the South Korean people or patronize them, not to obstruct the north and the south of Korea in reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, the two sides shall discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race and stop introducing any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies into Korea.

Thirdly, the berets of the "United Nations Forces" shall be taken off the foreign troops stationed in South Korea and they all be withdrawn at the earliest possible date along with all their weapons.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be made a military base or operational base of any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea formally proposes that talks be held for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, with the above-mentioned points as a premise. The talks may be held at Panmunjom or in a third country by delegates of a higher level than those to the Military Armistice Commission now functioning at Panmunjom.

The relations will be improved between the north and south of Korea and an atmosphere favorable to the independent and peaceful solution of the reunification problem be created, when the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in Korea is settled successfully. Our new proposal fully accords with the interests of the people of the United States and of world peace as well.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Korea expects that the Congress of the United States of America and the U.S. Government authorities will direct serious attention to our new peaceful proposal and make an affirmative response to this.

11500 BANANAS ON PIKE'S PEAK

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the anti-surface coal mining bill passed by the

Senate would deprive the American consumer of 38 billion tons of coal. Its counterpart in the House, H.R. 11500, is being marked up by the Interior Committee, seemingly with the same objective in mind.

Now, how much is 38 billion tons of coal? An awful lot. Its energy equivalent

equals all of the proved oil reserves of Saudi Arabia.

For the Saudi Government seriously to entertain the idea of capping every oil well in its kingdom to avoid the clutter of drilling rigs would be as ludicrous as hauling Antarctic icebergs to its deserts by jet freighters.

Similarly, for H.R. 11500 to throw away 38 billion tons of coal make as much sense as trying to grow bananas on Pike's Peak.

If we blow the whistle on environmental extremists we can, at one and the same time, have this energy and sensibly reclaim strip mined lands, too.

SENATE—Wednesday, April 10, 1974

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray today in the words of St. Francis of Assisi:

"Lord make us instruments of Thy peace; where there is hatred, let us sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

"O Divine Master, grant that we may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love; for it is in giving that we receive, it is in pardoning that we are pardoned, and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

St. Francis of Assisi, Adapted.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1974.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 9, 1974, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Wendell A. Miles, of Michigan.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination on the Executive Calendar, under the Judiciary, will be stated.

THE JUDICIARY

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Wendell A. Miles, of Michigan, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Michigan.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the distinguished Republican leader, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HUGH SCOTT).

THOUGHTS ON HOLY WEEK

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, this is Holy Week and by one of those strange concatenations of the calendar, I am informed—although I am not certain of this—that for the first time in about 500 years the celebration of Easter by the Greek Orthodox Rite and by the Christian churches of other faiths coincide this year on the same date. So that Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Easter Sunday are celebrated by the entire Christian world at the same time.

This causes one to hope that the efforts of peoples around the world for peace may meet with some success and that we may, somehow, find the way that leads to peace, that we may come to understand what are the common aspirations of all mankind.

Like most Members of Congress, I have visited many countries and I have found that the peoples of those countries share three common aspirations and this is without differentiation as to ideology, geography, or race.

First, the peoples of the world generally dislike their government, because it is of the nature of man to be free and to resist restraints, however benevolent.

Second, the peoples of the world do not like to pay taxes, because it is a trait of humankind to wish to retain the fruits of one's labors.

Third, the peoples of the world—all around the world—wherever parents are, wherever children are, it is the hope of the parents that their children will enjoy a better way of life than did they themselves.

I believe that if people can share common aspirations, common surgings, common desires, and a commonality of essential human reaction, then it would seem to me that, somehow, we can find a way to bring together these aspirations into a common searching for peace and understanding, for tolerance, and for love.

I hope that this Holy Week will be an occasion for us to think upon these things and be hopeful.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Amen.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, in accordance with the previous order, the Chair recognizes the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM) for not to exceed 15 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Before the Senator starts, may I ask unanimous consent to transfer to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM) the time allotted to the distinguished assistant majority leader, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 1974

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, as the newest Member of the U.S. Senate, it is an honor for me to deliver my maiden speech.

There are, believe me, some major disadvantages to being the Senate's most freshman Member. But there is one most important asset.

The freshman comes to Congress with a clear eye and an open mind. He views the Nation's Capital not yet as an insider looking out, but still as a back-home citizen looking in. From this perspective, this is what I see.

Washington has become an aloof sanctuary that contemplates rather than